THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE TRADE OF CANADA.

United States and the Dominion.

Shocking Affair in Ohio.

Government Official Boiled to Death

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE TRADE OF CANADA.

Imports from and Exports to the United States.

The Montreal *Gazette* gives some interesting facts in relation to the business of the Dominion, from the report of the Commissioner of Customs.

"There are some features in it," it says, "which are especially worthy of note. Our trade has been steadily augmenting in the direction of exports to the United States. The balance of trade during the year was in favor of Canada by something over eight millions of dollars; our imports amounting to $24,728,166, and our exports to $32,984,652. The chief article of export was sawn lumber, amounting in value to $4,064,044. The value of horned cattle exported was $2,427,689.

"Even the poultry yard supplied its quota to swell the exports, no less than 1,430,756 dozen of eggs having been sent across the lines. The only other item that we propose mentioning is fire wood, for which the Americans paid the farmers of Ontario the respectable sum of $419,616.

"The maritime province exports to the United States, though not so large, are still considerable. Nova Scotia sent in coal to the value of $398,621 and salted salmon to the value of $471,004; while of the products of her forests she contributed, to swell the value of exports to the United States, sawn lumber to the value of $161,076, and firewood to the value of $97,385. And New Brunswisk, exporting nearly a million more in the aggregate than her sister maritime province, has no one special article reaching in value some of those of Nova Scotia. She sent fish salted, wet, to the value of $114,927; $194,236 worth of sawn lumber, and laths to the value of $92,396. It will be seen from these figures that all the provinces contributed towards this gratifying increase in our export trade to our neighbors in the United States. The values and quantities of the different articles of export given by us show how dependent the Americans are upon Canadians for many articles of our production. That requiring them, as they do, so much that even the enormous duties form scarcely a perceptible barrier to their importation, they should still retain those duties, furnishes a most extraordinary instance of national blindness. To Canadians it would undoubtedly be gratifying for other reasons than purely commercial ones were there a more free interchange of productions between the two countries; but, so long as they find their export trade to the States thus steadily increasing, they can afford to wait with considerable composure until our neighbors are in a better frame of mind."

HAPPY FELIX ROGERS.

He Draws a Prize of Twenty Thousand Dollars.

No little mystery seems to enshroud the "Jersey farmer" who drew the Hamilton Opera House the other day. There are some persons malignant enough to doubt the very existence of any "New Jersey farmer" sufficiently speculative and careless enough of his five dollars to invest it in the lottery. At any rate there is reason to believe that the pinched varlet "Greppo," who figures largely in the *Black Crook*, has suddenly jumped into the possession of $20,000. Now "Greppo," in broad daylight, is a slender, hollow-cheeked gentleman, wearing spectacles, and more like a Methodist parson than a low comedian. Felix has to complain that, except for this last stroke of fortune, his name has been a misnomer. But for the last two days Felix has been lionized to death. Men from Booth's and Wallack's and the Fifth Avenue and every other theatre in town flock in excited crowds to his modest residence. They waylay him as his spectacles beam on their way to Niblo's. They hug him in the Metropolitan barroom. They vow he is the sprightliest gentleman who ever condescended to gild the annals of the stage with the lustre of his fame. Rockwood is in treaty with him for his photograph; John Vincent has asked him to dinner; Harry Palmer has promised to keep him going in lottery tickets if he will only, on his part, maintain the credit of the *Black Crook* by winning; the "property-man" has refrained from cursing him. Felix is the lion of the hour, and is gleefully awaiting his $20,000 check, in order to loan about $12,000 to expectant friends and sympathizers.—*N. Y. Leader.*

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

A Government Officer Boiled to Death.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Thursday says:—A chronicler of daily events is seldom called upon to inform the public of a more terrible death than yesterday befell Captain Thomas J. Barry, a worthy Government storekeeper, at the distillery of Fleischman & Co., near Sedamsville.

How the heart-rending accident occurred is now conjecture; possibly it will always remain so. After dinner he was seen sitting by an open window of the distillery, reading. Below him, on the outside of this apartment, was an open tub, containing the worm. Frequently the water contained in this vessel became boiling hot from the heated vapor within. It was so yesterday. Later in the afternoon Captain Barry was needed in the line of his duty as storekeeper, and was sought about the premises. Not being found, a messenger was sent to Sedamsville, with no more success. This awakened apprehension, and a more careful search about the distillery was made. At last the hat of the unfortunate man was discovered near the tub, and the terrible thought came flashing into the mind that the storekeeper might be in this vessel. With fears for the worst the contents of the tub were examined.

There the body of the officer was found literally boiled. Whether as he sat he was suddenly seized with a fainting fit, or had fallen asleep and tumbled in, or had fallen in unawares while looking into the vessel, is left entirely to conjecture.

NOVEL WAGER.

Triumph of the Great Bird Eater.

Mr. B. Trantman, of Washington, who has been eating a partridge per day for some weeks past, on a wager with W. A. Scott, of $500 a side, finished his bet on Saturday, having disposed of one partridge per day for thirty successive days. The money, $1000, was promptly paid over to him. During the month he lost fifteen pounds weight and regained six pounds, by his peculiar diet. Trantman says he can eat thirty more quails if any one will pay for them. He only varied the manner of cooking the birds once, eating the first thirteen broiled, and the remainder seventeen stewed. — *Charleston Courier, March 2.*

SECOND EDITION

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

An All-night Session.

Exciting Scenes Before Adjournment

The Coal-mining Trouble.

Workingmen's Benevolent Assoc'n.

Address of President Keally.

Brutal Murder of a Miner.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE STATE.

The Imbroglio in the Coal Regions—Presentation of Their Case by the Miners.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SCRANTON, March 4.—The following, from the Scranton *Republican*, is the address of President Keally, of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association:—

To the Public:—Who is responsible for the scarcity and high price of coal? is the question that looms up in fearful importance. It comes home to all, because coal is one of the necessities of every household; also because a supply at reasonable prices is absolutely necessary to the continuance of those great manufacturing interests which give employment to and by which millions earn their daily bread. The poor widow and the wealthy iron master unite in uttering imprecations on those who have caused the supply to cease and prices to so advance that the fireside of the one has become cheerless and the fortune of the other lies forever buried in his chilled furnaces. Who deserve the just indignation of an outraged public? Upon whom should the imprecations of the orphan and the widow, of the wealthy reduced to poverty, fall? Who is the guilty party? The public, through the press of the land, answer—the coal miner, a name, from its reported associations of love of idleness, demands of exorbitant wages, blackened by being accused of foul crimes, has become infamous, and has become in every household around the coal region a veritable raw-head and bloody bones.

The papers charge the Workingmen's Benevolent Association with a coal crisis. Silence gives consent. Men ask, When have we seen a statement of the union of miners and laborers in the coal fields corrected, a single accusation refuted? Has a single organ, except their own official organ, printed a line in defense or extenuation of their course? No! As proof, men cite the *Miners' Journal*, a paper published in the interests of the coal fields. Its veteran editor, with more than a quarter of a century's experience, yet controls a paper most bitter in its denunciations of the union, and profuse in depicting in their true colors (black) the injustice, at home and abroad, of the W. B. A.

It says:—"One thing is certain: operators, railroad corporations, and the public press, are against the W. B. A." Has the public ever asked the question, Is the miner the only person interested in advancing the price of coal? Have operators refused to sell at high rates? Have they given the workmen the benefit of high prices? Have the railroads raised the tonnage to double amounts for the benefit of the public during the time of the coal famine? When property is opposed to wealth, when ignorance to learning (or rather simplicity to astuteness), which side triumphs? Is money less powerful with the press than with our legislators? Money to-day is the lion of the fable—divide the piece into as many parts as you please, he will have attributes which lay claim to all but one, and who claims that is his enemy. The wealth of one may be a reason why he is loud-mouthed: the poverty of another why he is so irate. We, the recognized officers of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, feel that it would be criminal in us longer to lie under the foul charges which by interested parties have been heaped upon the men of the coal region. We feel it to be not only our privilege but our duty to refute the many multifarious accusations which from time to time have been brought before the public by our avowed enemies, or by those who were deceived by them, or who through ignorance of our cause and motives maligned us, but whose statements were even less credible.

This defense we do not propose to make by entering the lists with any particular enemy or enemies, by making this or that charge or insinuation, when it is an impossibility, but by a brief, clear, and truthful statement of the object of our union, and the means by which it was intended, and by which we have endeavored, to carry that object out, leaving to the voice of a discriminating public whether it was a just object, or whether their laws, requisitions, or actions have brought about the deplorable situation in which a poor man is compelled to spend two-thirds of his month's wages to purchase a ton of coal. It is not our intention to weary the public by a long rehearsal of all the motives that impelled the men of the coal region to form the Workingmen's Benevolent Association. We will not speak of the necessity of men employed in the jaws of death being banded together for mutual protection, in time of need, to secure legislation that would require operators who otherwise did not value the life of an employe as much as that of a mule, because the former entailed no personal loss, to adopt such measures and go to such expense as would give some security to those who were in the bowels of the earth, and for such humane precautions as could avoid those terrible disasters fraught with such destruction to human life. These and other interests dear to the W. B. A. we will pass over, because they concern only human life and the alleviation of human misery.

We will come down to the question of dollars and cents, which just now most interests the public, and tell them how the organization works in regard to suspension, and consequently how it affects the supply and price of coal. Why does the W. B. A. decree and require suspensions and strikes? Because the coal fields now opened, when worked to their full capacity, would throw into the market a supply one-fifth in excess of the demand; or, in other words, would send to market 21,000,000 tons, whereas only 16,000,000 tons can be used.

Hence, if there was no suspension 5,000,000 tons more would be produced than could be used. The consequence of the entire force in the coal region working constantly for three years would be, that coal would so depreciate that the price for a ton of coal would not pay the operator, much less pay living wages to the miners. It is an indisputable fact, also, that the operators recognize the necessity of suspension.

There are two remedies for this surplus of the supply. The first is for those who know nothing of the workings of the coal region, and those who cannot find constant employment, to emigrate where they can find constant and remunerative employment.

Opposition to this plan is not made by the W. B. A., but it has two enemies:—First. Its difficulty of determining who shall, or should, or must emigrate. Some must remain in the collieries. Who is to determine who and how many shall leave? Second. The operators are opposed to it, and how? By their action; for it is the interest and practice of the individual operators and of the coal corporations, when the market is active and prices are high, to employ as many men and work as many hours as they can, and thus make hay while the sun shines.

The second remedy is that of the W. B. A., and is based on the fact that all admit the necessity of curtailing the supply by reducing it to the demand. The one-fifth surplus of coal must be reduced. This cannot be accomplished by reducing the number of miners; it can only be accomplished by a one-fifth reduction of the hours of labor.

The W. B. A., by suspensions and strikes, sought to deplete the market, not to withdraw the supply of coal, but to make the stock equal to the consumption, and when the market is thus brought to its healthful state, to make eight hours instead of ten a day's labor, basing their determination on the fact that since men throughout the world were agitating the question whether ten hours did not overtask the physical strength of the average man, and were actually prevailing, by introducing the eight-hour system. The W. B. A. asks if ten hours overtasks a man working in the open air, what effect must ten hours have upon the constitution of one who labors a thousand feet beneath the surface, breathing foul, damp air, often filled with smoke and standing over shoe-top in water? There is no man who will not say eight hours is enough for such a one. But this necessitates a corresponding advance in the price of labor. Men say, "Think of the poor sewing-girl, or the poor washerwoman; of the poor widow and her family, whose week's wages are barely sufficient to purchase a ton of coal!" We know from experience what it is to be poor, and we know, too, that those who are making hundreds of thousands yearly by the sweat of miners are not remarkable for donations of coal to the sewing-girl, or the widow, although they could better afford to do so on their profits than the miner on his wages.

Of our feelings and those whom we represent, it does not become us to speak. Let the pay-rolls at the different offices of the coal operators show what men in the coal regions feel for the poor. The question between the miners and the public is not one of charity but of justice. It has been constantly kept before the public that the "W. B. A." demanded terms so exorbitant as to preclude the possibility of the successful working of the mines, and that if their demands were acceded to the resumption of work would be short-lived, and this battle would only have to be refought. That there would be a continued recurrence of suspensions at intervals known only to the W. B. A., and consequently that operators could not bind themselves to fulfil contracts for coal. Consumers would have no notice when their supply would be cut off. The public have been told that by the 1869, or $3 basis, miners earned fabulous amounts—in fact, that their wages amounted to as high as $300 in the calendar month. This is true, say the public.

The Board of Operators have asserted it in several addresses to the public, and the reason alleged for reduction was, that coal should be sold at such a figure at to be within the reach of all. First take the beam out of thine own eye. When have coal operators told the public of fabulous profits—of a man one hundred miles away from his breaker clearing the small sum of sixty thousand dollars in five months?

An operator can be produced who has grown poor within the last year, but the number is legion who have risen within a few years from poverty to opulence, and who can say with the utmost nonchalance, "I don't care a —— whether they work or not—let the colliery rot—I have money to live on yet." This modern Dives is like him of old, feeding sumptuously, clothed in purple and fine linen, reluctantly allowing a few crumbs to workingmen.

We state a fact beyond contradiction when we say the maximum is not more than one hundred dollars per month, while he works, supposing the work to continue for 10 months. Owing to accidents, weather, and repairs, it cannot last longer. This would be eighty dollars per month. Is this too much for him who is exposed to the danger of being crushed by falling coal and rock, and whose occupation is considered still more hazardous from the quantity of powder he must use?

The miners use on an average twenty kegs per month. Even those who have got this much truth have an erroneous idea of what a miner earns. Even when they consider that the men have not worked more than seven months during the last two years, which makes their average wages less than $60. There is one fact in which the public is in profound ignorance of, viz.:—That sometimes, even when working hardest, the miner earns nothing. It often happens that miners have to work in wet places where their powder is destroyed by water; in rocky places it does little execution; great quantities of powder are consumed with so little effect that the amount of coal thrown out will scarcely more than pay for the powder, so that time and labor is lost. One of the objects of the Union is to see that he is not kept more than a certain time in such places. Admitting the miner earns larger amounts, what is the necessary outlay, not to speak of the corroding nature of the mineral water which eats a pair of boots at ten dollars every month, and a suit of clothes every two months, which makes the outlay for these items ten dollars per month? The miner has to pay the very highest price for everything he eats and wears.

Owing to the barrenness of the soil in the coal districts farm produce must be carted from a distance, and consequently is sold at high prices. Who has not heard of the odious system of company stores which sell them goods (we put it at a very low estimate) at 30 per cent. advance? Then add five per cent. for collection, the doctor's bills, collected when no sickness exists, the tax when not taxable, etc. Hence we recognize the necessity of both sides being represented and heard by the public before forming a judgment upon this question.

JAMES KEALY, President
General Council, Centralia, Columbia co., Pa.

Outrage in the Coal Region.

MT. CARMEL, March 4.—A man named Hoffman was shot in his bed last night, and one end of the building blown out. It is supposed that powder was placed under the building and exploded after the man was shot. Nine balls were found in the house. Hoffman was working in the mines, outside of the Union, and the act is attributed to the miners attached to the Union.

FROM THE WEST.

Newspaper Suspension.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—The Cincinnati *Morning Leader*, after a short existence, suspended publication this morning. It is reported that it will be resuscitated in a few days.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—After the close of the report of the Friday night session, the pending question upon the passage of the repeal of the duties on coal was debated until a few minutes of 5 o'clock A. M., when the Senate held an executive session of one hour, and then took a recess until 10 o'clock A. M.

Upon reassembling Mr. Sawyer moved to postpone the coal duty repeal, as he was satisfied of the impossibility of obtaining a vote upon the bill.

Mr. Vickers said there were four speeches yet to be made upon the bill, and it could not pass before the hour of adjournment.

Mr. Trumbull hoped the bill would not be laid aside. If the Democrats, who were always clamoring for a reduction of tariff, chose to defeat the bill by talking against time, the country should know it.

Mr. Vickers said he felt happy in informing Mr. Trumbull that the opposition to this bill was not confined to the Democrats. He knew that a prominent Republican Senator had a speech now ready to be delivered against it. He would vote for a general reduction of duties on articles of prime necessity, such as tea, coffee, and salt, but would not confine it to a single article.

Mr. Scott replied to Mr. Trumbull that the country would not only take notice of the Democratic opposition, but would also notice his (Mr. Trumbull's) course in undertaking to depart from the platform of the Republican party, and to assail one of the industrial interests of the country.

Mr. Trumbull said the bill had been passed by a House of Representatives two-thirds Republican, and scouted the idea of his having departed from party principles.

At this point Mr. Bayard rose to a question of privilege, and offered a resolution respectfully tendering the thanks of the Senate to Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President of the United States, for the eminent ability, courtesy, and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations of this body.

The resolution was entertained by unanimous consent, and adopted without objection.

After further discussion, Mr. Sawyer moved to postpone the coal bill in order to pass a bill appropriating $20,000 to pay for the destruction of the hospital of the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy at Charleston, South Carolina. Agreed to—ayes 27, noes 21.

The latter bill was considered without action.

At 11:40 Vice-President Hamlin moved an executive session. Not agreed to—ayes 26, noes 38.

Messrs. Morton and Thurman, according to previous appointment, reported having waited upon the President of the United States and that they were informed that the Executive had no further communications to make. Pending a discussion upon Mr. Sawyer's bill, the hour of 12 o'clock, fixed by law for the expiration of the session, arrived, when the Vice-President addressed the Senate as follows:—

"Thanking Senators for the approval of my official course which you have placed upon your records, I declare the Third Session of the Senate of the United States of the Forty-first Congress adjourned without a day."

"The time fixed by law for the assembling of the First Session of the Forty-second Congress having arrived, the Secretary will call the roll of names of Senators elect, who will present themselves in front of the Vice-President's chair to take the oath of office."

House.

The all-night session of the House continued until 5:20 A. M.

A regular storm was raised by a proposition of Mr. Garfield to adopt an amendment of the rules, which amendment was interpreted by the Democrats to aim at giving to the Republican majority in the next Congress the same power that it exercised during the present Congress through its majority of over two-thirds.

The proposition was to amend the 42d rule, so as to provide that after the previous question is moved no motion shall be entertained except to adjourn, to fix the time to which the House will adjourn, and to lay on the table, such motion not to be repeated, and that after the previous question is seconded, no original matter whatever shall be entertained except a single motion to adjourn.

Messrs. Eldridge, and Brooks, of New York, and Mr. Randall and other Democrats denounced the proposition in unmeasured terms, and amid great excitement, Mr. Brooks vowing that the Democrats would resist, even at the hazard of a revolution.

Mr. E. Van Wyck decided that the Forty-second Congress could adopt its own rules, and that the present Congress had found the existing rules necessary to secure honest legislation.

Mr. Eldridge thanked God that there were some honest men on the Republican side of the House.

Mr. Garfield denied that it was the purpose of the proposed rule to place the minority in the power of the majority.

Finally, amid much uproar, the question was taken on suspending the rules and the adoption of the amendment, and it was negatived, 64 to 62—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Another scene occurred when Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, made an attempt to get up a land grand bill, which was denounced by Messrs. McNeely and Randall as a State steal, the charge being resented by Mr. Clarke, who pronounced it false. The ill-feeling went so far that the active movers in the affair shook their fists at each other, but did not come to blows. The proposition to suspend the rules and pass the bill got only two affirmative votes.

Finally, at half-past 4, the omnibus bill came over from the Senate, with an enormous batch of amendments tacked on to it, which were read.

Mr. Dawes stated that the Committee of Appropriations had looked over the Senate amendments, and that although there were many things in them which they did not entirely approve, he still thought that on the whole the best thing which the House could do was to concur in them all rather than send them to a conference committee. He therefore moved to concur in all the Senate amendments.

Mr. Lawrence endorsed the statement of Mr Dawes, and said that the bill as it came from the Senate was an improvement on the bill as it had left the House.

The amendments were then concurred in, and the House at 5:20 took a recess till 10 A. M., having first resolved that no business should be in order during the rest of the session except to receive messages from the President and Senate, to enroll bills, and in reference to the general appropriation bills.

The House reconvened at 10 o'clock A. M., and the Speaker presented several executive communications, among others a message from the President vetoing a House bill, and which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The members wore a general expression of weariness consequent on the long night session and want of rest.

After about five minutes spent in the presentation of executive communications the House took a further recess till 11 o'clock; meanwhile the members gathered in groups holding noisy conversation over the scenes of the night session and the preparations for the opening of the Forty-second Congress. The galleries gradually filled up with spectators.

The House resumed its session at 11 A. M.

Mr. Negley called up the report of the Committee on Military Affairs on the investigation into the management of the National Asylums, and it was laid on the table without action.

A resolution was adopted to pay J. J. Hines, of Alabama, $500, for contesting a seat to which he was not entitled.

A report from the Committee on Public Expenditures in relation to the removal of the Capitol was made by Mr. Donley, and a minority report by Mr. Coburn, and they were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Unanimous consent being asked for several propositions of various kinds, Mr. Randall objected and gave notice that he would object to everything. Business, therefore, come to a standstill, and the buzz of conversation became general again in the hall and gallery. At this time there was not a vacant seat in the spacious galleries.

Mr. Starkweather, from the conference committee on the bill to abolish the office of Admiral and Vice-Admiral, reported that the committee had not been able to agree.

Mr. Scofield moved that the House recede from its disagreement and let the bill become a law, so that the two offices shall terminate as soon as vacancies occur.

Pending the discussion, at 11:40 a committee of the House was ordered to join a like committee on the part of the Senate, to wait upon the President and inform him that if he had no other communication to make Congress was ready to adjourn. Messrs. Garfield, Mercur, and Cox were appointed such committee.

The conference report on the Admiral bill was resumed, and Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Stevens, New Hampshire, argued against Mr. Scofield's motion.

On a vote by tellers on Mr. Scofield's motion to recede there were 110 in favor to 42 against, the effect of which would have been to pass the bill, but as it then wanted but five minutes of the hour of adjournment, the bill was defeated by the minority demanding the yeas and nays.

During the call Mr. Garfield announced that the committee appointed for that purpose had waited on the President, and were authorized to inform Congress that he had no further communications to make to it. The call of the roll was resumed, but before its termination the hour of noon arrived, when the call was interrupted by the fall of the Speaker's gavel.

Suddenly, the clamor of the House was hushed into perfect stillness, when the Speaker, addressing the House, said:—

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, our labors are at end, but I delay the final adjournment long enough to return my most profound and respectful thanks for the commendation which you have been pleased to bestow upon my official course of conduct. In a deliberative body of this character, a presiding officer is fortunate if he retains the confidence and steady support of his political advocates. Beyond that, you give me the assurance that I have earned the respect and good will of those from whom I am separated by party lines.

Your expressions are most grateful to me, and are most gratefully acknowledged. The Congress whose existence closes with this hour enjoys a memorable distinction. It is the first in which all the States have been represented on this floor since the baleful winter that preceded our late bloody war. Ten years have passed since then, years of trial and of triumph, years of wild destruction and years of careful rebuilding, and after all, and as the result of all, the National Government is there to-day united, strong, proud, defiant, and just, with a territorial area vastly expanded, and with three additional States represented on the folds of its flag. For these prosperous fruits of our great struggle let us humbly thank the God of battles and the Prince of Peace, and now, gentlemen, with one more expression of the obligation for the considerate kindness with which you have always sustained me, I perform the only remaining duty of my office, in declaring, as I now do, that the House of Representatives of the Forty-first Congress is adjourned without day.

As the Speaker pronounced the last word of his address and stepped down from the dais to take his place on the floor as a member of the new Congress, a unanimous expression of approval and applause arose out in the chamber and galleries, and the clapping of hands was general and sustained.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

EVACUATION OF PARIS.

Illness of Mr. Gladstone.

Proceedings of Parliament.

Matters at Washington.

Mr. Blaine Elected Speaker.

His Opening Address.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

Prussian Evacuation of Paris.

LONDON, March 3.—The German troops have all left Paris. The evacuation terminated at 11 o'clock on this (Friday) morning, in accordance with the terms of the convention.

A despatch from Havre on the 3d says the Mobiles and National Guards have been disbanded, and the trenches around the town are being filled up.

Illness of Mr. Gladstone.

LONDON, March 3.—Mr. Gladstone is ill, and retired early to-day from the House of Commons.

English Parliament.

LONDON, March 3.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Dilke gave notice of a resolution of regret that the Government had assented to the holding of the Black Sea Conference on conditions dictated by Prince Gortchakoff.

A discussion took place upon the colonial policy of the Government, particularly as regards South Africa.

Last Night's Quotations.

LONDON, March 3—4:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 91¾; for account, 91¾@91¾. American securities firm. Five-twenties of 1862, 92¾; of 1865, old, 92¾; of 1867, 91¾; Ten-forties, 90¾. Erie Railroad, 19; Illinois Central, 109¾; Great Western, 30½.

LONDON, March 3.—Tallow active at 44s. 9d.; Calcutta linseed, 62s. 6d.; linseed oil, £32 15s. @ £33.

LIVERPOOL, March 3—4:30 P. M.—Cotton flat and irregular; uplands barely 7¾d.; Orleans, 7¾@ 7¾d. The sales have been 8000 bales, including 1000 for export and speculation. The sales of cotton for delivery in April or May, not below low middlings, and one in June, not below good ordinary, at 7¾d. The cotton afloat amounts to 506,000, of which the American reaches 350 000 bales.

Wheat, 10s. 9d.@11s. 4d. per cental for the lowest grades of No. 2 to the highest grades of No. 1 new red Western spring.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The All-night Sessions.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The House took a recess at 5 o'clock this morning and the Senate at 6 until 11, having previously passed all the appropriation bills.

At 11 o'clock this Morning

both houses met, the House refusing to receive or consider any resolution or bills, and the whole hour was consumed in dilatory motions.

The President and Cabinet

arrived at the Capitol at an early hour, and took up their quarters in the President's room, where they were engaged in signing bills up to the adjournment.

The Senate, after disposing of the Appropriation bill, took up the House bill for the repeal of the

Duty on Coal,

and continued its discussion up to the hour of adjournment. The bill, of course, did not pass.

At 12 o'clock

Speaker Blaine in a few remarks thanked the members of the Forty-first Congress for their kindness and forbearance towards him officially, and then declared

The House Adjourned

without day. This was received with clapping of hands and demonstrations of joy. A few minutes were then devoted to handshaking and farewells, when the clerk, Mr. McPherson, proceeded to organize

The New House.

The galleries of both houses were packed, and the floor of the House was thrown open to the use of members' friends and families.

The Canvass of New Members

was made to-day relative to the adjournment of the new Congress, and it was found a large majority are in favor of it.

A resolution offered soon after the organization of the House provides for

An Adjournment on Wednesday Next,

and it will be adopted by a large vote.

The Speaker stated to-day that he would submit to the House whether it was their desire to

Have Committees Formed,

and would take their instructions in the matter. It is well known that he does not desire to form them now, as it would take him at least a week, and there are some States not represented. He thinks it best to postpone the appointment of the committees for the present.

During the organization of the House, General Schenck, with the

Members of the High Joint Commission,

were on the floor, apparently taking a deep interest in the proceedings. Senators are not desirous of remaining in session, as there is no business before them requiring their attention.

The Clerk of the House, in calling the different States, acted in a very liberal manner in allowing all new members, where credentials were not in proper form, the benefit of the doubt, so as to place their names on the roll. Their cases will be adjudicated after the House is fully organized.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Senate Galleries

were crowded this morning on the resumption of business at half-past ten o'clock,

A Recess

having been taken from 6 o'clock to that hour. Much interest was manifested, both in the galleries and on the floor, in

The Closing Scenes,

which, however, were devoid of special interest.

The bill for the abolition of the

Duties on Coal

was laid aside to give way for the bill for the relief of Sisters of Charity of Charleston, which was under debate when

The Session Expired.

The same subject was under consideration at the close of the preceding session of this Congress, when it was, as on the present occasion, defeated by debate.

The House Galleries

were also crowded, and many visitors were on the floor. The

Confusion was Very Great,

but was terminated at the hour of 12 by three vigorous raps of the Speaker's gavel, who before announcing the adjournment *sine die*, delivered his valedictory, which was applauded both by the members and the galleries. Having left the chair, he received the congratulations of members of both parties.

Both Houses

at a few minutes past 12 proceeded to the organization of the new Congress. The President and members of his Cabinet, together with his private secretary, occupied the President's room, near the Senate Chamber, where the

President Signed all the Bills

which were presented to him excepting nine, as follows:—

An act for the relief of purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States; an act in relation to the Selma, Rome, and Dalton Railroad Company of Alabama; an act relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries; a joint resolution relating to the rights of actual settlers upon certain lands; an act for the relief of Anna M. Howard; an act granting a pension to Adam Correll; an act for the relief of Joseph Ormsby; an act for the relief of George Wright; an act for the relief of Mary M. Clark, widow of Leonard Clark.

Signing the Appropriation Bills.

The President this morning approved and signed sixty-seven bills, including all the remaining general appropriation bills.

The President remained at the room some time awaiting the organization of the two houses, in order to save the joint committee the trouble of visiting him formally at the Executive Mansion. He had no printed message to communicate.

Failing Concurrent Actions.

The President nominated R. H. Lee Postmaster at Camden, New York.

Several hundred bills which passed one house or the other failed to receive concurrent action.

Veto from the President.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The President sent the following veto message to the House of Representatives to-day:—

I herewith return without my approval House bill No. 2566, entitled An Act for the Relief of Henry Williman, late a private in the 3d Regiment of Indiana Cavalry, for the following reasons:—The records of the War Department show that Henry Williman was mustered into the military service April 4, 1862, and that he was wounded on a private horse. It appears from evidence presented by him that his horse died May 18, 1862; that he remounted himself on June 8, 1862, and so continued mounted till October 1, 1862, when his horse was killed by the enemy, and that he was not afterwards mounted upon a private horse. Upon presenting a claim against the United States for the legal value of the two horses lost by him in the public service, the claim, after investigation, was allowed, but it being discovered that he had erroneously been paid for the use and risk of a private horse from May 18 to June 8, 1862, and from October 1, 1862, to April 30, 1862, during which periods he had no horse in the public service, the amount so overpaid was an offset against his claim, leaving the latter fully liquidated and the claimant indebted to the United States in an amount not yet refunded. The person named in the act is not in law or equity entitled to the relief therein provided, and has no unsatisfied demands against the United States.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, February 28, 1871.

Executive Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate went into Executive session about 5 o'clock this morning and confirmed the following nominations:—S. P. Brown, A. R. Shepherd, A. B. Mullett, and James A. Magruder, Board of Public Works for the District of Columbia. Collectors of Customs—W. L. Ashmore, Burlington, N. J.; Sidney Cooper, Cape Vincent, N. Y.; William Storey, United States Judge for the Western district of Arkansas; William A. Fraliny, third lieutenant in the Revenue Marine service; George A. Black, secretary of Utah Territory; James Henry, United States Marshal for the Western district of Michigan; Roland G. Usher, Marshal for Massachusetts; Cornelius Hedges, District of Montana; D. T. Baldwin, Eastern District of Texas. Assessors of Internal Revenue—Joseph Brooks, Second Arkansas; Charles E. Merrill, Second Louisiana. Indian Agents—G. A. Bateman, for the State of Nevada. Consul—Andrew S. Onderdonk, Santiago, Cape Verde Islands. Postmaster—David A. Allen, Benham, Texas; H. P. Van Blerc, St. Anthony Falls, Minn.; Joseph W. Fike, Clinton, Mo.; H. D. Cutler, Stillwater, Minn.; Almarin Young, Amsterdam, N. Y.; S. P. Young, Kasse, Texas; Ebenezer Ellis, Bath, N. Y.; James H. Hallock, Middletown, N. Y.; J. W. Clinton, Brownsville, Tenn.; H. H. Helper, Salisbury, N. C.; Francis E. E. Lathrop, Columbia, Mo.; James C. Parratt, Keokuk, Iowa; Harriet E. Drury, Troy, Ohio; Harris Whipple, Fair Haven, Vt.; W. B. Burt, Boston, Mass.; George E. Goodrich, Fitchburg, Mass.; Chas. F. Spafford, Rockford 10; Wm. H. Robertson Salem, N. J.; James S. Johnson, Olean, N. Y., Temple Dodge, Malden, Mass.; Joshua R. Smith, Meaden, Miss.; Alfred B. Smith, Poughkeepsie; Elliott T. Fay, Pottsdam, N. Y.

FROM NEW YORK.

Specie Shipments.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The specie shipments to-day amounted to $350,000 in mixed bars.

Fallen Building—Loss of Life.

This morning a two-story building fell in West Fifty-third street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. It is supposed that a woman is buried in the ruins.

Alleged Murderer Arrested.

Patrick Hennessy has been arrested on suspicion of the murder of Morris Comyn, who disappeared a fortnight ago.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Saturday, March 4, 1871.

There is quite an active money market to-day, the business being fairly divided between speculative and business operators. The whole week has been a busy one compared with several weeks that preceded it, but funds hold out remarkably well and the market will undoubtedly close as it opened, easy, with a much-enlarged scope of operating. Rates are steady, but there is an ample supply for all comers who are provided with the inevitable credentials in the shape of collaterals or good paper.

Gold is quiet and steady, with sales ranging from 110⅝@111.

Government bonds continue active and we again advance our quotations ⅛@¼ on last night's figures.

Stocks were less active but steady. Sales of State 6s, second series, at 105½, and City 6s, ante-war issues, at 103.

In Reading Railroad there were sales at 50 44 @50½. Pennsylvania sold at 61¾, and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 46¾. 39¾ was bid for Catawissa preferred.

Bank stock was quiet, with sales of North America at 230 and Bank of Commerce at 60.

The balance of the list was quiet. Small sales of Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railways at 24½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 City 6s, prior to '62	103	61 sh Bk of N Am	230
$1000 Cam & 6s '83	92¼	100 Leh Nav St	35¼
$200 Pa 6s, 2 se	105½	100 do	35¼
$1000 N Pa 7s	95½	200 sh Read R	50
$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s	94	100 do	50
$3000 Leh 6s gold	88¾	100 do	50
$50 do	89	1190 do	50
20 sh Com'l Bk	60	100 do	50
186 sh Penna	61½	18 sh O C & A R	48¾
50 do	61¾	200 do	48¾
100 do	61¾	10 sh 13th & 15th R	24½
100 do	62		

SECOND BOARD.

$50 Pa 6s 2 se	105	400 sh Reading P	50 3-16
$1400 City 6s, New	101½	100 do	50 3-16
$800 N Penna 7s	95¾	100 do	50 3-16
$3000 Phila & Erie 7s	86¾	1400 do	50
100 sh Penna R	61¾	20 do	50¼
45 do	61¾	100 do	50¾
200 sh Leh Nav	35¼	100 sh Ph & R	27¾
23 sh Leh Val	60¾	154 sh Cam & Am	116¾

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881s, 115¾@115¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@112¾; do. 1864, 112¾@112¾; do. 1865, 112¾@112¾; do., July, 1865, 111¾@111¾; do., July, 1867, 111¾@111¾; do. July, 1868, 111¾@111¾; 10-40s, 109¾@109¾. Gold, 110¾ @111¾. U. S. Pacific R. R. [illegible] 93; [illegible] 118¾@118¾.

NAHE & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10:00 A. M.	110⅝	10:04 A. M.	111

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, March 4.—There is less activity in the Flour market, the demand having fallen off both for export and home consumption, but prices remain without quotable change. About 400 barrels City Mills family sold for shipment on secret terms, and 1500 barrels in lots, including extras, at $6; spring wheat extra families at $6 25@7 50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6 50@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7@ 7 75; and f

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATS AND THE PRESIDENCY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The New York Democracy ought to exert a powerful influence in the next National Convention of their party. This is due to the number of the electoral votes which the State is pretty sure to cast for the Democratic candidate, and to the high standing in the party of some of the leading statesmen, and to the not less important fact that their supporters can contribute an immense amount of money for the expenses of the canvass. Holding this vantage ground, the Democrats of this State may perhaps be able to designate the Presidential standard-bearer.

It has been too hastily assumed in some quarters that the Democracy of New York have no candidates of their own whom they intend to press for the nomination in 1872; that they favor the selection of a Western man; and that the great mass of them second the aspirations of Mr. Hendricks. We think this is a mistake. The party in this State, taken as a whole, have at least three candidates, and we will name them in the order of their seniority. They are Horatio Seymour, Sanford E. Church, and John T. Hoffman.

Governor Seymour ranks among the foremost statesmen of the country. Though trained in the conservative school of Van Buren and Marcy, he has kept pretty well up to the ideas of our more progressive times, while he has shown commendable skill in steering clear of the feuds which have of late years distracted the party in this State, not infrequently arraying the rural Democracy against Tammany Hall, with both of which, however, he has always stood well. In 1868 he showed as much courage as tact, when he went to the West on his famous stumping tour after the October elections; courage, because those elections had demonstrated that by no possibility could he escape defeat in November; tact, in ignoring dead issues, and confining his speeches almost wholly to questions of trade, finance, and taxation, which he knew were in a year or two to occupy that place in the public mind so long engrossed by slavery and its adjuncts. As he was beaten in 1868 by General Grant on what will be treated as defunct issues in 1872, Governor Seymour will, if the Republicans are so beside themselves as to renominate Grant, very likely become the Democratic candidate, and would certainly be elected over the man who defeated him four years previously.

Mr. Church is a disciple of Tompkins and Wright, who were so long leaders to the progressive wing of the New York Democracy. He has an excellent war record, is highly popular with the masses, always outruns his associates on the same ticket, has heretofore filled with ability and credit the responsible offices of Comptroller, Lieutenant-Governor, and President of the Canal Board, was the most conspicuous Democrat in our late Constitutional Convention, and is now, with health fully restored, winning distinction as the chief judge of the highest judicial tribunal in the State. A statesman of acknowledged capacity, and standing quite aloof from all factions which have disturbed the harmony of the party both in New York and elsewhere, he would be a powerful candidate for the Presidency.

Perhaps we do Governor Hoffman injustice in representing him as a competitor for the nomination next year. Some of his intimate friends say he is not, but on the contrary assert that he is of the opinion that inasmuch as the Democratic candidate in 1864 was from New Jersey, and in 1868 from New York, he ought not now to be selected from the East. There is much force in this view of the situation; for, though New York is almost certain to go for the Democratic nominee next year, undoubtedly the great majority of the electoral votes by which he is elected must come from States lying west of the Alleghenies, and therefore that section of the Union may well claim the candidate. Governor Hoffman, too, may naturally think that if he throws his influence now in favor of a Western candidate, the compliment may be reciprocated in 1876, and he thus enjoy the honor of running for President of the United States in the year when the whole American people will be celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of their Declaration of Independence. However, if the Convention should desire to place Governor Hoffman in the field, we presume he would not emulate the example of Cæsar and put aside the crown once too often, but rather, like Barkis, might prove to be willing. The followers of St. Tammany are not wont to decline honors of that description.

We advise the Democracy of other parts of the Union to keep a sharp eye on their brethren in this State, and be careful in the selection of delegates to the National Convention. Shrewd, active, plausible, full of devices, lavish of promises, and overflowing with greenbacks, if the New York magnates set their hearts upon nominating one of their number for the Presidency, the unsophisticated delegates from the rural States may be sure that they will succeed.

THE NEW GERMAN EMPIRE.

From the N. Y. Times.

The new Empire of Germany begins from this time a career of immense importance to the world. Its population is the second of the great States of Europe. Russia leads it with 69,000,000; but, including Alsace and Lorraine, Germany follows with 49,120,000 of the most industrious and intelligent inhabitants to be found in any community of the world. France, shorn of a large part of her two provinces, comes next, with 36,430,000; and then the Austrian monarchy, with 35,943,000, and Great Britain, with 30,838,000; last of all being Italy, with Rome, counting 26,470,000 inhabitants. Even the preponderating population of the German Empire is no fair measure of its strength. Its position is central, whether for military or moral influence. It is compact and homogeneous. All its vast forces are under the control of one Executive and the Parliament. Its leading State—Prussia—is confessedly the most intelligent, disciplined, and vigorous community in Europe. The administration is everywhere economical and thoroughly well organized. The educational system of Prussia, its economy and thorough discipline, will now be spread through all the empire. Even this tremendous war will leave less debt on the empire than it would on any other civilized State. The Hohenzollerns always made their enemies pay their war expenses, and no army lives at so little money-cost as the German.

In our judgment, the "empire will be peace," in a far better sense than was ever true of the Napoleonic regime. The war has made terrible wounds in German homes. Almost every family has suffered. The very best of the people, as in our own war, have offered their lives for the country. All business and production have been interrupted. For a generation to come the masses will dread and abhor war, and the people will seek their natural bent in trade, agriculture, and manufactures. The masses, too, are to have more power in the new empire. The Parliament is to contain 382 members in the lower house, chosen by universal suffrage. Many of the trades-unions and workingmen's associations are represented among these. It is true that Prussia sends 236 members out of this number, but many others in the cities and Western provinces come from democratic constituencies. This portion of the German Parliament will be essentially a popular body, and represent the national aspirations for peace and industrial progress. In the Upper House, which corresponds to our Senate, and represents States and princely families, Prussia has a much smaller proportional representation—only seventeen out of fifty-two, while Bavaria has six, Saxony four, Wurtemberg four, and Baden and Hesse three each. Thus those five States could in that House outvote Prussia, if they so desired, yet Prussia represents 24,039,000 inhabitants, while Bavaria contains but 4,824,000, Saxony 2,423,000 and Wurtemberg 1,778,000. One principality represented by one vote in each House—Schaumburg Lippe—has but the population of a small town, 31,000.

The interest of the future, both for Germany and the world, in the new Parliament, lies in the struggle, inevitable and intense, between the self-will and royal power of the Hohenzollern and the popular aspirations for greater liberty. The present Kaiser is a martinet and believes in "the divine right," and therefore will be determined to have his own way without regard to constitutions. Unfortunately for liberty, he has shown a divine right to command by great efforts and great achievements. Like all his ancestors, he has known how to conduct a large government with rigid economy; he has had the faculty of choosing and retaining the best public servants; he has cast life and crown into the struggle for Prussia's supremacy, and has come forth victorious. Germany will forgive many sins to the brave old martinet, and self-willed but successful emperor. For years to come the principal events in German history will be the struggles between the emperor and the people. With the succession of his son, however, will come a more reasonable and liberal Government. "Our Fritz" is known to all Germany as a liberal-minded ruler, and no mean general. He has been worthily consecrated for the imperial crown on many a battle-field. His English wife gives a promise of reasonable and constitutional influences around him, and of a future reign which shall be worthy of a constitutional king. We cannot but hope that the new German empire foretokens greater peace and liberty to continental Europe.

FRANCE AND THE BONAPARTES.

From the N. Y. World.

"The assembly enthusiastically and *unanimously* voted by acclamation a resolution offered by M. Targe, *decreeing the fall of the empire, and stigmatizing Napoleon as the author of the misfortunes of France."—From the World's cable despatches of Thursday.*

This vote may perhaps have been a needless formality; but the people of the United States are glad to see the condemnation of the empire and of the Bonaparte dynasty put fairly on record. It is the best possible answer to the fallen Emperor's manifesto from Wilhelmshohe on the day of the recent French elections. We rejoice that France has escaped the Bonaparte incubus. The result might have been different if the Germans had chosen to restore Napoleon, and we must give them the credit of having abstained from any undue interference with the internal government of France, and of leaving the opposition to Napoleon to take its free course. His only chance of restoration was in possible German connivance; and the crisis having passed without aid from that quarter, the hopes of the Bonaparte family are buried forever.

That family has been the greatest scourge and curse ever visited upon France, or in recent times upon Europe. It must be conceded that both nephew and uncle were able internal administrators, but the order and system which prevailed in their interior management, was perfection in the art of collecting taxes and conscripting soldiers. Both of the Bonapartes depended upon their foreign policy for influence and consideration at home, and each was prostrated and crushed by the recoil of this favorite engine. The first and the second empire alike ended in convulsion and storm, in the humiliation of France and the fall of its capital. Both of the Bonapartes were overwhelmed by foreign wars begun without necessity upon an egregious miscalculation of results. Each of them, in the hour of final disaster, made a craven surrender of his person to the enemy against whom he had been fighting, and they were alike disappointed in the advantages they expected from a course so inconsistent with elevation of character.

We trust that this terrible repetition of the terrible lesson of 1815 may cure France of foolish attachment to her worst scourge. The chief curse of Bonapartism was its subordination of domestic to foreign policy, and France ought to have learned by this time that nothing could be more ruinous to her true interests. What did she gain by all the unequalled splendor of the first Napoleon's victories and his brilliant career of conquest? Nothing in the end but vain eclat. Every rood of those conquests was wrested away by the disasters which attended his downfall, leaving nothing but the remembrance of barren military laurels. And at what a fearful cost were those laurels purchased! The taxes collected during the eleven years of the first empire were equal to all which were collected during the sixty-three years of the splendid and warlike reign of Louis XIV. Under the first Napoleon France sacrificed five millions of Frenchmen, most of them in the flower of their age. That prodigal squandering of life and treasure was a dear price to pay for the glory of being governed by the most successful butcher in the annals of the human race. The second empire did not make such wholesale sacrifices to the Moloch of war, but the policy of the two empires was substantially identical. The main prop of both was a vast army, the support of which entailed grinding taxes upon the people. Under the second empire there was every year a great deficit, owing to the fact that the military establishment was too large for its expenses to be defrayed out of the annual revenues. The public debt of France in 1852, the first year of the second empire, was 5,516,194,600 francs; and in 1868 the public debt had grown to the enormous sum of 13,831,723,110 francs, although the whole period was one of uninterrupted prosperity. And yet the French army, maintained at such enormous expense, proved worthless in the hour of trial. All the money expended on it was wasted. The Emperor's false estimate of its strength seduced him into a blunder which cost him his throne, and brought upon France a train of the most humiliating disasters she ever suffered.

The stupendous drain for military expenses which was the essence of Bonapartism both under the first and under the second empire, was a calamity to all Europe as well as to France. A nation with a great army is a terror to its neighbors, who are also compelled to maintain great armies as a precaution against sudden or wanton attacks. The result has been to make Europe a vast camp, each government squandering the fruits of industry on great military establishments rendered necessary by mutual jealousy and distrust. This tremendous waste of resources is the curse which Bonapartism brought upon France and upon all Europe; and we trust that France at least begins to realize its destructive folly.

No French statesman is so responsible for the second disastrous experiment of Bonapartist rule as Thiers. He was, without intending it, the author of the second empire. He made himself prime minister of France for the second time by catering to Bonapartist prepossessions. This was the means by which he effected the coalition of parties in the Chamber of Deputies which overthrew the ministry of Marshal Soult in 1840. As soon as he was fairly in power he applied to Lord Palmerston for permission to remove the body of Napoleon Bonaparte from St. Helena to the banks of the Seine. Nothing has ever occurred which had so much influence in reviving and intensifying the old admiration for that great warrior. The funeral pomp and parade of the final obsequies electrified and intoxicated the French people, and smoothed the way for the second empire. Months before the remains had reached France, Louis Napoleon was encouraged to make his famous Boulogne expedition, and it is a curious circumstance that in the proclamation which he published at that place, he appointed M. Thiers as "President of the Provisional Government"—a recognition of the service he had rendered to the Bonapartist cause. A few years later Thiers commenced the publication of his greatest work, "The Consulate and Empire," the most magnificent monument ever erected to the memory of a hero. Without the powerful stimulus which Thiers gave to Bonapartist sentiment in France, the second empire could not have been inaugurated. And now he is President of the Provisional Government which sets the seal upon its final overthrow.

The star of the Bonaparte family has doubtless set forever, and we would fain hope that the expensive delusion that the greatness of a nation depends upon its military establishment may be extinguished in the minds of Frenchmen. With the burden of debt under which the nation must for a long time stagger, there will be no place for its old intoxicating dreams; and as its attention must necessarily be directed chiefly to domestic affairs, let us hope that it may come to perceive that the true glory of a nation consists in industry, commerce, art, civilization, and the mental and moral elevation of its people. If the diminished armaments of France shall remove the jealousy and fears of other countries, and lead to a corresponding reduction of their establishments, the recent disasters will prove an ultimate blessing to her and to all Europe. Let us hope that "Napoleonic ideas" will fall into the same irretrievable discredit as the Bonaparte family—an Italian exotic which has exhausted the soil of France to feed its poisonous growth.

THE MILITARY POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Has the President, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, as expounded by the proper courts, any right, in time of peace, to use the military forces of the nation in any State without the application or consent of its Legislature or Governor?

The present system of government, under which the republic has existed nearly a century, should by this time have become, one would think, so well known—certainly in a matter of such primary and vital importance—that its prominent men could never need to ask such a question, or fail to answer it correctly when asked. Yet in the recent debate on the Deficiency bill, and in the latest messages of the Governors of New York and Pennsylvania, we have most abundant evidence to the contrary. In the debate in Congress Mr. Randall said:—

"I am a living witness to the fact that United States marines were brought to the polls in my district without any authority of law, and without any request of the Governor of the State, as provided by the Constitution of the United States."

In the same debate, General Logan, while asserting he did not believe the President had "used any power in his hands beyond what the law has authorized him to do," stated:—

"And I will say, too, that the way I understand the law it does not give the President any right to send the army or the navy into the States in time of peace, in order to execute the civil law, except upon the request of the Legislature of the State, or of the Governor, in the absence of the Legislature."

And then we have the Governors of New York and Pennsylvania emulating each other in their condemnation of the action taken by the President in the use of the land and naval forces at the recent elections. Governor Geary says:—

"The employment of United States troops at elections, without the consent of the local and State governments, has recently received considerable attention and reprehension. It is regarded as an interference with the sovereign rights of the States which was not contemplated by the founders of the General Government. * * * * At the last October election United States troops were stationed in Philadelphia for the avowed purpose of enforcing the election laws. This was done without the consent, or even the knowledge, of the civil authorities of either the city or the State. * * * * The proper and only time for United States military forces to intervene will be when the power of the Commonwealth is exhausted, and their aid is lawfully required."

This is said with reference to the enforcement of an act of Congress which the United States Circuit Court has pronounced constitutional. The prevailing idea which underlies the opinions of the statesmen above mentioned is evidently that of the exclusive sovereignty of the State—the right to give or withhold its military at its pleasure. It is, in fact, the old political heresy of the South; the same that caused Fort Sumter to be fired upon, that paralyzed the United States Government under Buchanan, caused Lincoln's proclamation to be scoffed at by the Governor of Kentucky, and the Southern officers to quit the army when their States seceded. Article IV, section 4, of the Constitution says:—

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence."

The act of Congress of February 28, 1795, passed during Washington's Administration, says:—

Section 1. "That whenever the United States shall be invaded, or be in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation or Indian tribe, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth such number of the militia of the State or States most convenient to the place of danger or scene of action, as he may judge necessary to repel such invasion, and to issue his orders for that purpose to such officer or officers of the militia as he shall think proper. And in case of an insurrection in any State against the government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), to call forth such number of the militia of any other State or States, as may be applied for, as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection."

Section 2. "That whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed, in any State, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by this act, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such State or of any other State or States, as may be necessary to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed."

The act of Congress of March 3, 1807, passed during the administration of President Jefferson, prescribed:—

"That in all cases of insurrection or obstruction of the laws, either of the United States or of any individual State or Territory, where it is lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ, for the same purpose, such part of the land or naval force of the United States as shall be judged necessary."

This act of 1795 came before the United States Supreme Court while presided over by Chief Justice Marshall, in 1820, in the case of Houston agt. Moore (5 Wheaton's Rep., p. 15), and Mr. Justice Washington, in delivering the judgment of the court, said:—"The President's orders may be given to the Chief Executive Magistrate of the State, or to any militia officer he may think proper." Mr. Justice Johnson, in delivering a concurring opinion in this case, said (page 37):—"Historically it is known that the act of 1795 was passed with a view to a state of things then existing in the interior of Pennsylvania, when it became probable that the President of the United States would have to exert the authority of the General Government immediately on detached portions of the officers of the militia of the Union to aid in the execution of the laws of the United States." Later, in 1827, the United States Supreme Court, in the case of Martin against Mott (12 Wheaton's Rep., p. 19), again ruled that "the act of 1795, which confers power on the President to call forth the militia, in certain exigencies, is a constitutional law, and the President is the exclusive and final judge whether the exigency has arisen." Mr. Justice Story, in delivering the opinion of the Court, said (page 37):—"The act of 1795 is not confined in its operation to cases of refusal to obey the orders of the President in time of public war. On the contrary, that act authorizes the President to call forth the militia to suppress insurrections and to enforce the laws of the United States in times of peace," recently, in 1869, Judge Mason, of the New York State Court of Appeals, while delivering the opinion of that highly respectable court in the case of The People agt. Campbell (40 N. Y. Rep., p. 136), used this language:—

"Congress, by the act of February 28, 1795, gave full power to the President to call forth the militia of the States for the purposes stated, to serve for three months, and by the act of July 11, 1862, the time was extended to nine months. The President is made the sole judge whether the exigency has arisen; and this call may be made by the President upon the State Executive, or by orders to any subordinate officers of militia."

It is plain from these acts and decisions, (1.) that when the laws of the State are obstructed, when there is domestic violence, and the State is not, in the judgment of its Legislature or Governor, able to enforce them with its own power, and applies to the United States for aid, the President is empowered to send into it the militia of the adjoining Statef, and (2.) that where the question is either one of external danger or of resistance to the laws of the United States, the Governors are but the President's subordinates, and have no part whatever but such as he may assign them. The President is the commander-in-chief of all the forces of the country, and he can legally and constitutionally exercise his authority as such without the consent or concurrence of any official whatsoever.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
302 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of
Ladies' and Cents' Watches
Of American and foreign makers.
DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.
LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.
Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily.
Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.
Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmw6

WILLIAM R. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
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First floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mwa
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HARDWARE, ETC.

CUMBERLAND NAILS
$4 40 Per Keg.
These Nails are known to be the best in the market
All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.
Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.
Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Solid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great
Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store
OF
J. B. SHANNON,
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MRS. R. DILLON
NOS. 329 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Steam to and from NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN.
Steamers sail WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.
Cabin, $75 and $65; Steerage, $28. Excursion tickets, good for one year, liberally reduced. Persons sending for their friends can obtain tickets (Steerage) for $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow by this favorite route at the same low currency rates.
Passengers booked to and from London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, etc., at lowest rates.
NOTE.—The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line are among the largest in the world, and are celebrated for speed, safety, and comfort. Owing to reduction, rates are now $15 in Cabin and $8 in steerage cheaper than other first-class lines.
For passage, or bank drafts for any amount, payable at sight in all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to
WALLER & CO., Agents,
1 16 No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The HERCULES will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, March 3, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Wednesday, February 22.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, March 4, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, March 4.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, March 10, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, March 18.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 15 No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.
PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.
Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.
No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.
FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.
State-room accommodations for passengers.
WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON, and all interior points of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc.
The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, March 9, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.
Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.
Rates of freight as low as by any other route.
For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.
WM. A. COURTNEY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers of this Line will commence loading on or about March 10, leaving daily as usual, from first wharf above MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight forwarded on accommodating terms.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN and Washington, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.
Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.
Freights received daily.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.
Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES, PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., AGENTS
For all the above lines.
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, where further information may be obtained. 2 28

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.
MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 98 West street.
LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.
GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. [1 6f
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CORLLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,
are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.
For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8 f

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of London, Saturday, March 11, at 9 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, March 18, at 2 P. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 21, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, March 25, at 8 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	85
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
12 10f No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE
OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $32, currency.
Other rates as low as any first-class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.
1 5f J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
12 27f No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 12p6

PATENTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1871.
On the petition of DANIEL S. NIPPES, of Upper Merion Township, Pennsylvania, administrator of Albert S. Nippes, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Albert S. Nippes, on the 21st day of April, 1857, for an improvement in Grinding Saws:
It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 21st day of March next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 31st day of March next, and that said petition be heard on the 5th day of April next.
Any person may oppose this extension.
SAMUEL A. DUNCAN,
2 10 20t Acting Commissioner of Patents.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,
NO. 618 WALNUT STREET,
Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.
By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Cotton Ticking, 112 and 114 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 6 28

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"The Jewess," by the German Troupe.

Halevy's opera of *The Jewess* was represented in excellent style last evening at the Academy of Music by the German troupe, and the audience made up in appreciation what it lacked in numbers. This opera is based upon a romantic but painful story, and it gives opportunities for some powerful dramatic and picturesque spectacular effects. The music, although deficient in melody, is admirably expressive of the theme and is throughout highly dramatic. The performance last night was exceedingly meritorious, and Madame Lichtmay, who appeared as "Rachel," sang and acted with much expression. The other parts were as a rule well represented.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Fiotow's opera of *Stradella* will be given this afternoon.

On Monday *Will am Tell* will be performed.

AT THE WALNUT there will be a matinee to-day. This evening the drama of *Shandy Maguire*, the comedy of *Connecticut Courtship*, and the drama of *Ireland As It Is* will be represented, with Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams in the leading characters.

AT THE CHESNUT *The Marble Heart* will be performed this afternoon, and *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* this evening.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this afternoon and evening in *The Little Detective*.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS the two-headed girl will be on exhibition this afternoon and evening.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, dramatic performances will be given this afternoon and evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a family matinee will be given to-day, and a variety entertainment this evening.

AN EXHIBITION of paintings by Mr. Edward Moran will be opened on Monday next at Earles' Galleries, No. 816 Chesnut street. The entire proceeds of this exhibition will be given to the fund for the sufferers by the war in Europe.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

FROM EUROPE.

The Affairs of Ireland.

LONDON, March 2.—In the House of Commons at a late hour last night, and after lengthy discussion, the Ministerial motion for a select committee to inquire into the affairs of Ireland was carried by 81 majority.

The Evacuation of Paris Demanded.

PARIS, March 2.—Favre has gone to Versailles to demand the immediate evacuation of Paris, by virtue of the terms of the conventions.

German Employees at Havre.

LNNDON, March 2.—A league is being formed at Havre to prevent the return to France of German employees.

The Germans to Leave Paris at Once.

LONDON, March 3.—The French authorities are endeavoring to make such arrangements with the Prussians as will hasten the evacuation of Paris. It is believed the Germans will leave this evening, or, at the latest, to-morrow morning, in consequence of the great excitement in Paris.

Rioting in the City.

A crowd of Parisians, observing some Prussians in the Courts of the Louvre and Place du Carrousel yesterday, attempted to use force for their expulsion, but were kept back by a line of troops, and pieces of cloth were hung over the gate to hide the Prussians.

Conflicts are Expected

If the Germans do not soon evacuate the city.

Ratifications of Peace Exchanged.

BORDEAUX, March 3.—Despatches from Paris of the evening of March 2 say that ratifications of the treaty of peace were exchanged to-day, and Favre has returned from Versailles. Paris is tranquil. The Prussians will evacuate the city to-morrow.

FROM NEW YORK.

Heavy Contested Will Case.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The will of Bryan McCahill, involving the disposition of property valued at $700,000, and contested by his widow on the ground of fraud, was before Surrogate Hutchings this morning.

Van Eeten Sentenced,

Louis Van Eeten, the celebrated forger, was sentenced to nine years in the State Prison this morning. Charles Brockway, another forger, had his sentence temporarily suspended.

FRANCE.

Ratification of the Treaty.

LONDON, March 3.—A special despatch to the *Daily Telegraph*, from Versailles, gives the text of the preliminary articles of peace signed by Thiers and Favre, on the part of France, and Bismarck, Bray, Wachter, and Jolly, on the part of Germany. They provide as follows:—The line of demarcation between France and Germany, as at first proposed, is retained, with one exception. It commences in the northwestern frontiers, at the Canton of Cattenom, in the Department of the Moselle, runs thence to Thionville, Briey, and Garze, skirts the southwestern and southern boundaries of the arrondissement of Metz; then proceeds in a direct line to the Chateau Salins and at Pelton Court, in the arrondissement of Thino, and follows the crest of mountains between the valleys of the rivers Seille and Regonze, in the Department of Muerthe, to the Canton of Schurmeck, in the northwestern corner of the Department of the Vosges; thence it runs to Saales, dividing that commune, and after that coincides with the western frontiers of the Upper and Lower Rhine Departments, until it reaches the Canton of Belfort; thence it passes diagonally to the Canton of Delle, and terminates by reaching the Swiss frontier. The alteration made at the last moment in the boundaries gives Belfort to France and cedes additional territory around Metz to the Germans. Germany is to possess her acquisitions from France in perpetuity. It is agreed that as soon as the preliminaries are ratified the Germans shall evacuate the Departments of Calvados, Orne, Sarthe, Eure et Cher, Indre et Loire, and Yonne, and all the territory on the left bank of the Seine. The French troops will retire behind the river Loire until peace is finally declared, except from Paris and other strongholds. The Germans after the payment of two milliards will occupy only the departments of the Marne, Ardennes, Haut Marne, Meuz, Vosges, Meurthe, and the fortress of Belfort. Germany will be open to accept suitable financial payment instead of territorial guarantees for the payment of the war indemnity.

Despatch from the Emperor.

BERLIN, March 3.—The Empress has received the following:—Versailles, March 3.—I have just ratified the conditions of peace which the Bordeaux Assembly have accepted. Thus far the work is complete which was through seven months of battles to be achieved. Thanks to the valor and endurance of our incomparable army, and the sacrifices of the whole Fatherland. The Lord of Hosts has everywhere visibly blessed our enterprises, and by His mercy has permitted an honorable peace. To Him be the glory; to the Fatherland thanks. WILHELM."

The above was publicly read amid the booming of artillery, the ringing of bells, and the cheers of a people wild with joy.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The colored soldiers, at a meeting last night, passed a resolution asking the citizens of Philadelphia to participate in the fifteenth amendment celebration.

—As each share of stock of the Mercantile Library is valued at $35, the directors have resolved to allow a duplication of each share taken out before the coming 1st of July.

—The banks have subscribed to the bonds of the American Steamship Company, $298,000; coal companies, $58,000; insurance companies, $200,000; and additional subscriptions of private individuals will increase the amount some $80,000.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Legislature of Louisiana adjourned *sine die* on Thursday night.

—The new Apportionment bill presented in the State Senate yesterday provides that until the next septennial enumeration there shall be thirty-three Senators and one hundred Representatives. Philadelphia is divided into four Senatorial and nineteen Representative districts.

—Yesterday was virtually the last day for the present Congress to close up its unfinished business. Most of its time was spent upon the matter of appropriations. The Senate agreed to the appropriation for League Island Navy Yard, giving the New London scheme the go-by.

—In the U. S. Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, conference reports on the Deficiency, River and Harbor, and Naval Appropriation bills were agreed to. Conference reports on the Army and Legislative Appropriation bills were adopted. The "Omnibus" Appropriation bill was under consideration.

In the House, the Senate amendments to the bill relating to telegraphic communication with foreign countries were agreed to. The Senate bills amendatory of the Patent laws, and providing for the redemption of copper and other token coins, were passed. The conference report on the Fortification Appropriation bill was agreed to. Mr. Cox—Mr. Ferry being in the chair—offered a resolution of thanks for the able and courteous manner in which Speaker Blaine had discharged the duties of his position. After a graceful speech by Mr. Cox, his resolution was adopted by acclamation, Mr. Mungen only being heard to vote "no." A resolution was passed paying Thomas B. Baird, of Georgia, $2500 for contesting a seat to which he was entitled. The House then took a recess until 8 P. M. In evening session, conference reports on the Post Office, Army, River and Harbor, Deficiency, Naval and Legislative Appropriation bills were adopted. At midnight, all the appropriation ills except the "Omnibus bill" had been disposed of on conference reports.

Foreign Affairs.

—The new Cabinet of Portugal has been completed.

—The Belgian army is being placed on a peace footing.

—The proffer of England's mediation has been accepted in the dispute between Egypt and Spain.

—A telegram to the London *Times* from Versailles says that the Germans were to evacuate Paris yesterday.

—The French Government has ordered the immediate return of the Mobilized National Guards to their homes.

—Some of the German soldiers quartered in the French capital have endeavored to show a friendly disposition towards the citizens, but have invariably met with rude treatment.

ART EXHIBITION.

"LAND AND SEA."

Exhibition of a selection of the works of

EDWARD MORAN,

SEVENTY-FIVE IN NUMBER, including his best pictures, in aid of the fund to be devoted in loading the NATIONAL SHIP, TO THE SUFFERERS BY THE WAR IN EUROPE, TO BE DESPATCHED FROM THIS PORT, BY RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS, will be opened

MONDAY, March 6,

AT THE GALLERIES OF

MESSRS. JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

Liberally placed at the disposal of the Committee.

ADMISSION.....25 CENTS

SEASON TICKETS.....$1·00

Illustrated catalogues, containing a drawing of EVERY PICTURE, $1·00, sold for the benefit of the fund. 3 3 2t

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

OVER FIVE MILLIONS ($5,000,000) OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN SAVED BY THE EXTINGUISHER

Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, have been extinguished during the past year by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and is indorsed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son, Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Bromley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Eneu, Johnson & Co., Rimby & Madeira, Francis Perot & Sons, George W. Childs, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, and many other of our leading business men and corporations.

CAUTION.—All parties in this community are warned against buying or selling "Extinguishers" except those purchased from us or our agents, under penalty of immediate prosecution for infringement

Our prices have been reduced, and the Machine is now within the reach of every property holder.

N. B.—One style made specially for private residences.

Union Fire Extinguisher Company

OFFICE, [1 28 stuttrp

No. 118 MARKET STREET.

MARBLE WORKS.

H. S. TARR & SON'S

MANUFACTORY OF

Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,

GREEN Street, above Seventh,

1 30 2m PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion), WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of

FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,

No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,

Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 2 15

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

A NEW AND ELEGANT

BROWN STONE RESIDENCE,

East Side of Logan Square,

Three Doors above Sumner St.,

Replete with all modern conveniences,

WILL BE SOLD ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

POSSESSION AT ONCE. CAN BE SEEN AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY. 2 11 tf

ELEGANT STORE FIXTURES,

With Marble Counters, Large Fire-proof, Desk Letter Press, etc., will be sold cheap for cash good trade.

No. 836 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER THE CONTINENTAL. 12 15 tf

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE DWELLING No. 317 South FIFTH street, below Spruce. Good house and lot 20x150 feet to a wide back street. Apply to S. WAGNER, Jr., 2 28 6t No. 627 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE MEDIUM SIZED House, WALNUT Street, above Broad. Imperfect order. S. KINGSTON McCAY, 3 2 10t* No. 429 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED,

A STORE,

On Chesnut or Eighth Street.

ADDRESS, STATING PRICE, LOCATION, AND FULL PARTICULARS,

"F. B. K."

2 6 EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

Desirable Real Estate,

WITHIN ONE MILE OF BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,

Payable in good and available trade, and partly in cash. Address

2 4 tf "Box 1734, Philadelphia Post Office."

TO RENT.

RENT $1000 FOR STORE AND DWELLING—One of the best located on Eighth street, near Arch. Handsome Fixtures. French Plate-glass front. Lease and Fixtures $1500 cash. Address "CLOAKS," 2 3 2t* Evening Telegraph.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to the terms of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1869, by the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company of West Virginia, to secure the payment of a certain debt, therein described, due to Frederick Fairthorne, amounting to $3000, with interest from the 12th day of November, 1869, which deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, page 522, I will, ON THE 8TH DAY OF MAY, 1871 (that being the second Monday of the month), at the front door of the Court House of Wirt county, West Virginia, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, by public auction, for cash in hand, the following real and personal property in said deed mentioned, to wit:—All that certain tract of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, about one mile west of the Court House of Wirt county, containing THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, known as the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company's Farm.

Also, one other certain tract of land situate on the waters of Syhn Camp Run, and left hand fork of Tucker's Creek, in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, containing EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES of land, more or less, being the same tracts of land conveyed to the said Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company, by Nelson J. Nickerson and wife, by deed bearing date on the 8th day of June, 1865; both of said deeds are of record in the Office of the Recorder of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, pages 298 and 301.

Also one Portable Steam Engine Boiler and fixtures, 20 horse-power, two sets of blacksmith tools and a lot of oil well tools, and one fire-proof safe, all of which is now upon the premises.

1 awt M8 D. H. LEONARD, Trustee.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and millsites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

[2 15 taw t5 10

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Business Stand. Four-story brick mill and coal yard and large lot, No. 939 N. Ninth street, above Poplar street, 80 feet front, 100 feet deep to Darien street, 2 fronts. On Tuesday, March 14, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those buildings and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Ninth street, north of Poplar street, No. 939; the lot containing in front on Ninth street 80 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. The improvements are a four-story brick building, with two-story back building, fronting on Ninth street, and extending through to Darien street. It is occupied as a flour mill. Terms—$5000 cash; balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Immediate possession of mill, the coal yard about the middle of April. For further particulars apply to Ellis D. Williams, No. 323 Walnut street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
2 25 s 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

EDUCATIONAL.

A. R. TAYLOR'S SINGING ACADEMY, No. 812 ARCH Street. The Spring Term will commence on MONDAY, March 6. Night classes for Ladies and Gentlemen. A class for beginners will be formed on Monday next. Terms $2 per quarter. The Tuesday and Friday classes will be continued. Terms $3 per quarter. The evening classes will meet at a quarter before 8. The quarter will consist of twelve lessons. Afternoon classes for ladies two lessons per week, $20. Private lessons given as usual. Pupils can enter their names from 9 until 6½ o'clock P. M. daily. 3 2 6t

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Comprises the following Departments:—

Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episcopal Theological School.

The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS,
2 6 3m Secretary.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, January 9 1871.

For circulars apply to
3 2 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

THE REV. DR. WELLS'

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS

From Six to Fourteen years of age. Address the Rev. DR. WELLS,
2 28 tuths2m* Andalusia, Pa.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely-known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing February 23. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers.
2 15 1m† Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY,

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

A Primary, Preparatory, and Finishing School. Address Principal, No. 108 S. TENTH St. 2 11 1m

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MT. VERNON street, Rev. JAMES G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 12 31 smtu2m

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
FIFTH LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT,
BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 7, 1871.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, on forms furnished for the purpose by the Lighthouse Board, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1871, FOR BUILDING TWO SCREW-PILE LIGHTHOUSES, one at BENONIS POINT, Choptank river, Md., in about eleven-feet water, and the other at LOVE POINT, head of Kent Island, mouth of Chester river, Md., in ten-feet water, according to the plans and specifications for the same, which can be had, together with such other needful information, on application to this office.

The Lighthouses will be built on wooden piles, surmounted by cast-iron sleeves, in a manner similar to certain other lighthouses in this district.

Proposals may be made for either or both Lighthouses, but the bids must state the price for each single structure.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee in the sum of one thousand dollars from two responsible parties, that in case the bid is accepted the bidder will within ten days thereafter enter into a contract on the terms of his bid. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Building Screw-pile Lighthouses at Benonis Point, Choptank river, Md., and Love Point, Kent Island, Chesapeake Bay, Md.," and addressed to the undersigned.

PETER C. HAINS,
Captain of Engineers,
2 9 26t Lighthouse Engineer, Fifth District.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, BALTIMORE, MD.

FAYETTE STREET, NEAR CHARLES,
Third story Union Bank Building,
MARCH 1, 1871.

Proposals are invited for dredging in the channel below Fort Carroll leading to this city. Proposals, to be *sealed* and in *duplicate*, *endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of 1st day of APRIL, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to be present. About 75,000 cubic yards, more or less, to be removed. Length of haul of material averages about two miles. The object is to attain a depth of 22 feet at mean low water. The tide rises about one foot and one-half. Proposals will state kind of machinery to be used; average quantity in cubic yards to be removed daily; price per cubic yard, including excavation, removal, and deposit. Material to be measured in dumping scows.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Forms of Proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL,
3 2 1m† Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

SALE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Dec. 6, 1870.

Will be sold at public auction, at Galveston, Texas, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., EIGHTEEN FRAME BUILDINGS, the dimensions of which can be ascertained on application to Lieutenant W. O. Cory, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

2 10 t mar 1] JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief Quartermaster Department Texas.

GROCERIES, ETC.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,

In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

To all Legatees, Creditors, and other persons interested, notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts, whose names are under mentioned, in the Office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said city and county for confirmation and allowance on the third FRIDAY in March, 1871, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1871.

Jan. 27, The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc. Guardians of CATHARINE McCARTHY, minor.

Feb. 1, James Fulton, Executor of MARY LOGAN, deceased.

" 1, Charles A. Wainwright, one of the Executors of C. B. WAINWRIGHT, deceased.

" 2, William S. Halliday, Administrator of MARY ASHMORE, deceased.

" 2, Joseph H. Comly, Executor of James DALE, deceased.

" 2, William W. Taylor, Executor of GEORGE THOMPSON, deceased.

" 2, John M. Thomas, Administrator C. T. A. of HON. LYDIA EMILY BARING, deceased.

" 3, John T. Lewis, Administrator of C. T. A. of WILLIAM WALLACE COOK, deceased.

" 4, Robert Purvis, Executor of HARRIET MILLER, deceased.

" 6, Catharine E. Thacher, Administratrix of ARTHUR THACHER, deceased.

" 7, Michael Magee and John Nolan, Executors of BERNARD MAGUIRE, deceased.

" 7, Joseph T. Mears and Sarah W. Atherton, Executors of ANN W. HAGY, deceased.

" 8, William A. Rolin, Executor of FRANCES MINKLER, deceased.

" 8, Henry C. Paul and Joseph C. Paul, Executors of HENRY K. PAUL, deceased.

" 8, Thomas Williams, Jr., Trustee under the Will of Charles Williams, deceased, for R. NORRIS, CHARLES, and ALICE WILLIAMS.

" 8, Thomas Williams, Jr., surviving Executor of CHARLES WILLIAMS, deceased.

" 9, Samuel Davis Page, Administrator of ISABELLA GRAHAM PAGE, deceased.

" 9, Mary O'Neill, Administratrix of JOHN O'NEILL, deceased.

" 10, David Geisler, Administrator of CATHARINE GEISLER, alias SAUL, deceased.

" 11, James B. Smith, Administrator of STEPHEN E. SMITH, deceased.

" 11, John Gravenstein, Testamentary Guardian of HARRIET R. MILLER.

" 11, Gillis Dallett, Administrator of PATRICK DEVINE, deceased.

" 13, Samuel C. Perkins, Administrator of ANNA J. SHELTON (formerly Hall), deceased.

" 14, Charles D. Freeman, Trustee of Estate of AUGUSTINE R. PEALE, deceased.

" 14, Martha C. Reed, Administratrix of JAMES R. CONYERS, deceased.

" 15, William M. David et al., surviving Trustees of JEANNETTE S. WOODWARD, deceased, under the will of JACOB DAVID, deceased.

" 16, William B. Hahna, Administrator of JACOB E. KUNKLE, deceased.

" 17, Jacob Reaver, Administrator of CHARLES REAVER, deceased.

" 17, Bernard Owens, Guardian of MARY C. McGUIGAN, late a minor.

" 18, Louisa Barnes, Executrix of EDWARD L. BARNES, deceased.

" 18, Ann P. Woodward, Guardian of THOMAS OSBORN WOODWARD, late minor.

" 18, Craig D. Ritchie, Administrator of FRANCIS R. WAY, deceased.

" 18, Mary Ann Dickensheets, Administratrix of WILLIAM C. DICKENSHEETS, deceased.

" 20, George McDowell, Administrator of JOS. McDOWELL, deceased.

" 20, Catharine Drexel, Francis A. Drexel, and John D. Lankenau, Executors of FRANCIS M. DREXEL, deceased, as filed by Francis A. Drexel and John D. Lankenau, surviving Executors.

" 20, Charles Stubbs, Administrator of JULIA STUBBS, deceased.

" 21, Harriet Blackburn and James Bonbright, Executors of OLIVER BLACKBURN, deceased.

" 21, William H. Keichline, Executor and Trustee under the will of JAMES W. CULP, deceased.

" 21, George Burz, Jr., Guardian of HENRY SEESHOLTZ, Jr., minor.

" 23, Israel H. Johnson, surviving Trustee under the will of George Knorr, deceased, for LAURA PEDRICK, late minor.

" 23, James McCoy and James McCurly, Executors of DANIEL WINTERS, deceased.

" 23, Elizabeth Weadel and George Gelbach, Executors of FREDERICK WEADEL, deceased.

" 23, Gavin H. Woodward, surviving Executor of CHARLES WOODWARD, deceased.

" 23, Charles M. Deitz, Administrator of PETER DEITZ, deceased.

" 23, Julia A., John and George Gamber, Administrators of ADAM GAMBER, deceased.

" 23, Henry W. Williams and John D. McCord, Executors of ANNA A. IRWIN, deceased.

" 23, George Schober and Charles A. Sulter, Executors of FREDERICK SCHOBER, deceased.

" 23, Israel H. Johnson, Administrator, d. b. n. c. t. a. of ALEXANDER ATKINSON, deceased.

" 23, Kensby Boncoast, et al., Executors of WALLACE LIPPINCOTT, deceased.

" 23, Mary C. Ffersich, Administratrix of WILLIAM PFERSICH, deceased.

WILLIAM M. BUNN,
2 25 Register.

LUMBER

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1871

11 5

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 46 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXHIBITION

IN AID OF THE

SUFFERERS BY THE WAR IN EUROPE,

by the *National Ship* to load at this port, *under Resolution of Congress*,

WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, MARCH 6,

AT THE

GALLERIES OF JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee.

AN EXHIBITION OF SELECTED WORKS OF EDWARD MORAN,

seventy-five in number, including all his best Pictures.

Admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, $1.

Illustrated Catalogues, containing drawings on stone, of every picture, $1; also sold for the Benefit of the Fund. 3 3 3t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE NEW GRAND

GERMAN OPERA.

MONDAY, March 6, 1871,

Rossini's Master-work,

WILLIAM TELL.

Cast with the entire strength of the Company.

Seats can now be secured at Academy of Music and F. A. North & Co.'s, No. 1026 Chesnut street.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Begins ½ to 8.

FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT,

prior to their departure for Europe, of

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

COMBINATION FOR SATURDAY NIGHT.

The powerful drama of

SHANDY MAGUIRE;

OR, THE IDIOT OF THE SHANNON.

The roaring comedy of

CONNECTICUT COURTSHIP.

The thrilling drama of

IRELAND AS IT WAS.

FOR ONE WEEK LONGER.

ROTHERMEL'S BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,

AT

No. 1003 CHESNUT Street.

From 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

All who have not yet seen this great Picture should not fail to do so before its removal. 2 25

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

E. L. DAVENPORT.....Lessee and Manager

THIS EVENING,

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

MR. E. L. DAVENPORT

AS

SIR GILES OVERREACH,

aided by THE STAR COMPANY.

SATURDAY MATINEE,

THE MARBLE HEART.

Charles R. Thorne, Jr.....as.....Raphael

Phillis Glover.....as.....Marco

Tickets secured in advance at Abel's Ticket Office, from 9 until 4.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ½ to 8 o'clock.

FIRST WEEK OF THE INIMITABLE LOTTA.

MONDAY AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE,

the celebrated Protean Drama,

THE LITTLE DETECTIVE.

THE PEERLESS LOTTA

IN SIX CHARACTERS,

with Songs and Dances.

FRIDAY—LOTTA'S BENEFIT.

SATURDAY—FIRST LOTTA MATINEE.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

THE WONDERFUL

TWO-HEADED GIRL COMBINATION

have been induced to stay ONE WEEK LONGER (ONLY), to give THE THOUSANDS who have been unable, or declined to visit the receptions in consequence of the crowd, an opportunity to attend.

Receptions from 2 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M.

Admission, 25 cents; Children, 25 cents. 3 3 3t*

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

100,000 CURIOSITIES

From all parts of the World.

THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.

The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.

Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth,

AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.

EVERY EVENING

And SATURDAY MATINEE.

GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.

Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have just received from New York:—

A new lot 15,000 yards Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings and Insertings, bought for cash, much under regular prices.

Pique Trimmings, Royal Rumings.

Buyadere and straight tucked Rumings.

New styles Linen Collars and Cuffs.

A large lot of Registered Edgings, 25, 38, 50, 56, 63, 75, 88c. a piece, 12 yards in a piece.

Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.

500 dozen Towels, at less than regular prices.

Heavy Huck Towels, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 25, 31c.

Damask Towels, 25, 28, 35, 38, 40, 50, 56, 75c.

Napkins and Doylies.

White Goods, White Goods.

1 case Corded Piques, 25c., worth 31c.

New style Piques, 25, 31, 33, 38, and 50c.

Soft-finish Cambrics, Nainsooks, French Nainsooks.

Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins, French Muslins.

India Twill Long Cloths, etc. Satin Plaid Nainsooks, 18, 20, 22, 25, 28, 30, 31, 35, and 37½c.

MARSEILLES QUILTS.

Imported to order expressly for our sales, and are very cheap, from $3 up to $10.

6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 Table Linens. Russia Crash Toweling. Best makes Sheeting, Shirting, and Pillow-case Muslins at the very lowest market prices.

Black Alpacas, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 62½, 75c., $1.

French Plaid Poplins, 31c.

Best Pacific Percales, 25c. a yard.

Bargains in all-wool Flannels, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50c.

7-8 and 4-4 Ballardvale Flannels. Domet Flannels.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

N. B.—Bargains in Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery.

Gents' Shirt Fronts, all Linen, 25, 31, 38, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, and 65c. Boys' Shirt Fronts. 3 1

MACHINERY.

BOILERS, SAFE AND ECONOM

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1871.

SHOOTING SMALL BOYS AS A PASTIME.

FRANK MCGAUGHRAN, watchman on a coal wharf, being of a sportive turn of mind, and having the example of Richard Ficken, sugar refiner, before his eyes, celebrated last Christmas day by indulging in the luxury of shooting to death a small boy by the name of George H. Fury, just as Ficken commemorated the anniversary of St. Valentine a year ago in a somewhat similar manner. McGaughran proved himself the better marksman of the two, for he slaughtered his boy, while Ficken merely "winged," or to speak more literally, "legged" young Curran, and was thereby enabled to escape a liability to the penalty which the laws attach to the crime of murder. McGaughran was evidently inspired by the example of Ficken to celebrate the Christmas holiday in the way he did, and there certainly appears to be no good reason why a poor coal-wharf watchman may not shoot small boys on Christmas, if wealthy sugar refiners can with impunity indulge in the same sport upon St. Valentine's day. It was just here, however, that McGaughran made his greatest mistake. Shooting small boys is not yet recognized to any given extent by the general public or the laws of the State of Pennsylvania as a legitimate method of amusing the leisure hours of gentlemen of sporting proclivities. To be sure, a license to shoot small boys can be purchased in the shape of a general indulgence from the Governor of the State, who is endowed with the power of granting a free pardon to any one for all offenses, whether such offenses have been proved in a court of law to have been committed or not. This kind of a pardon, however, takes money, and it cost Richard Ficken the sum of $50,000 for sending a bullet into Arthur Curran's leg.

As McGaughran killed his boy, it would probably have cost him at least $100,000 to have been released from the disagreeable necessity of standing a trial upon the charge of murder. McGaughran being only a poor watchman, was unable to obtain any such sum as this, and the consequence has been that yesterday he was convicted before Judges Ludlow and Paxson of murder in the second degree and was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. This served him right, for he should have known that, although this is a republic, rich men have some privileges which poor men must sigh for in vain, and one of these is the privilege of shooting small boys.

We doubt not but that McGaughran's counsel did what they could for him after a certain fashion, but as he followed in the footsteps of Ficken in one respect, why did he not imitate him in another? He should by all means have obtained the services of Messrs. William B. Mann and Lewis C. Cassidy, who carry on the business of pardon brokers as well as that of attorneys and counsellors-at-law, and who have an influence with the Executive in matters of this kind which it would have been worth while for McGaughran to have availed himself of. Messrs. Mann and Cassidy might indeed have put the matter through with the Governor for a much smaller sum than $100,000, and the friends of the unfortunate man who was convicted yesterday might, by begging, borrowing, or stealing, have possibly obtained enough cash to have spared him the pain of a public trial on the charge of murder and a sentence to such an unpleasant place of residence as the Eastern Penitentiary. Indeed, the more the matter is considered, the more likely it appears that the thing could have been done at a comparatively moderate cost. With the precedent of the Ficken case before him, how could the Governor, to be consistent, have refused a pardon to McGaughran? Besides, McGaughran probably has some political influence, even if he lacks cash; and as the Governor, the Attorney-General, and Mr. William B. Mann are all aspirants for valuable public offices, and as they will certainly need all the political influence they can obtain, it is very likely that McGaughran could have got his pardon on comparatively easy terms. As the matter now stands the administration of justice in Pennsylvania is certainly open to reproach. Richard Ficken can walk the streets of Philadelphia a free man, simply because he is able to purchase with a certain amount of cash immunity from any of the legal consequences of what the law denominates to be a crime, while Frank McGaughran, for imitating his example, is tried, convicted, and sentenced to the Penitentiary as a felon. In the words of the immortal W. Shakespeare we exclaim:—

"Can such things be,
And o'ercome us like a summer's cloud,
Without our special wonder?"

THE OLD AND NEW CONGRESS.

AT noon to-day the Forty-first Congress expired, and the Forty-second Congress was ushered into official existence. This change is one of no little political importance, on account of the comparative diminution of Republican strength and the increase of the strength of the Democracy. This will be more apt to be felt now negatively, however, than positively, for the immense preponderance of the Republicans in the Senate will prevent the passage of any radical Democratic measure, and the worst that is to be feared for the present is that the diminished Republican strength in the House may prevent the passage of radical Republican measures in that body. The Democrats can no longer shield themselves under the pretext that they are utterly powerless. They will have strength enough to prevent hasty action on any question, and, if they secure the aid of a few Republicans, they can prevent the passage of any bill of an ultra partisan character or of any other measure which they unite in opposing. What the country needs above all other things is a party of economy and reform; and if a controlling majority of the members of the next Congress are heartily devoted to such a policy, it will matter comparatively little what is the comparative proportion of its Republican and Democratic members. The country is growing tired of abstractions, and intensely anxious that the burdens of tax-payers should not be maintained and increased by a reckless waste of the public money. Honest and prudent men opposed to such extravagance are to be found among the members of both parties, on the one hand, as there are champions of extravagance and slaves of corruption to be found alike among the Democratic and Republican members. The best thing Congress could do would be to lift the burdens from the people by abstaining from the expenditure of a single dollar unnecessarily; and after they have re-established an old-fashioned system of economy, they might quarrel to their hearts' content about the partisan issues. It is difficult to ascertain at this writing whether some of the appropriations about which the Senate and House differed have been passed or defeated; but the tendency of the times is illustrated by the Senate action favoring an increase of the salaries of a large number of Washington officials, the expenditure of large sums for new public buildings at the capital, and (most dangerous of all) the passage of an amendment authorizing the payment of claims of Southern loyalists for food, supplies, etc., furnished to the Union armies during the late war, as well as by the excessive liberality displayed by the house to some of its favorits. There is no nation on earth that has so much money fooled and flung away by its local, State, and national representatives, year after year, as the United States; and the plunder of treasuries is growing to be such a favorite science with the politicians of all parties that they have well-nigh come to regard all other studies as well as the remonstrances of the press and the sufferings of the people, as totally unworthy of their attention. The day is coming when issues arising out of these stereotyped robberies will absorb all others, and it is to be hoped that the change in the political aspect of the House will hasten this auspicious day, or at least make the members of both parties more mindful of the rising wrath of the people against foolish and criminal extravagance. Everybody and pretty much everything has been taken care of, of late years, except the able-bodied white tax-payer, who has footed the bill of all projects and all theories, but who does not intend much longer to suffer anybody's interests or any class of exciting questions to blind his eyes to the importance of holding those who vote away his money to rigid accountability.

Independent of the topic already referred to, the issues most likely to arise in the new Congress will probably relate to the tariff, the alleged outrages in the Southern States, the proposed treaty with Great Britain, and San Domingo. Underlying everything else will be the struggle for the Presidential succession. The Democrats, rendered as emaciated and hungry as Pharaoh's lean kine by their prolonged exclusion from national power, will make desperate and probably adroit attempts to regain it. The Republicans are to some extent divided in their counsels, and a long lease of power, with its accompanying patronage and responsibilities, has tended to develop intense jealousies and antagonisms. It remains to be seen whether the Republican party will prove equal to the task of reconciling and allaying them to such an extent that the political victories of 1860, 1864, and 1868 will be followed by a similar triumph in 1872. Any attempt of the Democracy to revive old war issues will have a strong tendency to rekindle the irresistible enthusiasm that has so often swept the country; but it is not unlikely that comparatively new issues will attain paramount importance in the next Presidential campaign, and it behooves the Republican members to be on their best behavior, and to combine, as far as in them lies, the wisdom of the serpent with the innocence of the dove, if they wish to secure another triumph for themselves and their party in 1872.

RECOMMENDED TO MERCY.

YESTERDAY afternoon the jury in the case of Percy B. Spear, on trial in the United States District Court, rendered a verdict of guilty, accompanying their finding with a "strong recommendation" to the mercy of the Court. Spear, it will be remembered, was appointed an Indian Agent by the President, on the recommendation of a certain missionary association, and in his anxiety to get his fingers on the money and goods belonging to the Government and the Indians, forged the name of Charles E. Smith, Esq., formerly President of the Reading Railroad Company, as one of the sureties to his bond, adding also that of John W. Jones, Esq., the Secretary of the Reading Railroad Company, as a witness to Mr. Smith's signature. The forgery of these two names was so completely proven that the scoundrel had no loophole through which he could possibly creep. Indeed, the only palliation of the offense that was attempted was the suggestion by one of Spear's counsel that some kind friend of the accused had filled up and signed the bond, intimating that this kind friend was a holder of public office, who did it "without a thought that there was anything morally or legally wrong in it." This intimation pointed plainly to Robert M. Evans, who was also one of Spear's sureties, and accompanied him to the office of the District Attorney when the bond was taken there for approval. What further connection Evans had with the matter did not appear in the evidence elicited, but until he is shown to have had nothing to do with the forgery, and to have been entirely ignorant of its perpetration, the court of public opinion will hold him equally guilty with Spear.

But the defects in the law regulating the drawing of jurors in the United States Courts comes to the rescue of the forger. The Marshal has the selection of the jurors, and it is possible for a jury to be made up almost entirely, if not completely, of the friends of a prisoner. The length of time taken by the jury in Spear's case to agree upon a verdict, and the "strong" recommendation to mercy, have a suspicious look in this case. The appeal of the jury in behalf of Spear is intended, of course, as a basis for an attempt to procure a pardon from the President, whereby the rascal Spear will escape the punishment he so richly merits. There are cases in which a recommendation to mercy is both plausible and proper, but it is incomprehensible how such a recommendation could be made in a case of clearly-proven forgery. It is to be hoped, however, that Judge Cadwallader will give Spear a punishment commensurate with his deserts, and that the President will be persuaded, for consistency's sake, to keep his hands off. If his Indian policy is not a mere sham, he will surely not interfere with Percy B. Spear.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

LAST evening the plans for the new public buildings which have been prepared by John McArthur, Jr., were exhibited at the Continental Hotel to the Judges of the Courts, the leading members of the bar, members of Councils, and others, for the purpose of receiving criticisms and suggestions. The plans exhibited the distribution of the offices in one large building at the intersection of Broad and Market streets, with the general architectural effect the proposed structure would have, and also the distribution of room in four buildings. These plans were freely criticized, and a number of important and valuable suggestions were made, which will doubtless be made use of in the preparation of the plan which will ultimately be submitted to the Commissioners. There could be but one opinion, however, with regard to the great superiority in every respect which one large building in the centre will have over four small ones. Such a building as Mr. McArthur's plan proposes will not only have an imposing architectural effect, but it will economize space and will be heated, lighted, and ventilated at much less expense than four edifices. All the advantages are on the side of one large and elegant structure, and we are confident that outside of the ring of property-holders who are clamoring to have the public buildings placed on Washington Square, there will be one opinion on this subject among the citizens of Philadelphia when the plans of the commission are fully matured and are submitted to public criticism.

NOTICES.

BOYS' TO LADIES, CHILDREN
BOYS' AND ALL OTHERS WHO HAVE CHILDREN
BOYS' THE SELECTING OF CHILDREN
BOYS' BOYS' CLOTHING! CHILDREN
BOYS' ON OUR FIRST FLOOR CHILDREN
BOYS' WE HAVE A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT CHILDREN
BOYS' FOR BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING, CHILDREN
BOYS' AND HAVE A BEAUTIFUL VARIETY CHILDREN
BOYS' FOR CHILDREN FROM 3 YEARS CHILDREN
BOYS' UPWARD, EMBRACING CHILDREN
BOYS' "STRIPED SUITS," CHILDREN
BOYS' "PRINCE IMPERIALS," CHILDREN
BOYS' "CONTINENTALS," CHILDREN
BOYS' "KNEE BREECHES," CHILDREN
BOYS' "GARIBALDIS," CHILDREN
BOYS' BISMARCKS," CHILDREN
BOYS' "SCOTCH SUITS," ETC. CHILDREN
BOYS' AND FOR BOYS AND YOUTH, CHILDREN
BOYS' WE HAVE ALL STYLES AND SIZES. CHILDREN
BOYS' WE MEAN THAT OUR CHILDREN
BOYS' "BOYS' DEPARTMENT" CHILDREN
BOYS' SHALL BE WHAT OUR CHILDREN
BOYS' GENTLEMEN'S IS, THE CHILDREN
BOYS' BEST IN PHILADELPHIA. CHILDREN

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
OAK HALL,
LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

THE SUDDEN CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE, together with the searching winds which are now so common, are causing severe Colds to prevail everywhere, and laying the foundations for many cases of Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Asthma, and other Lung Disorders. Prudent people should now take special precautions to avoid unnecessary exposure, and if unfortunate enough to contract Colds, would do well to resort at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe and reliable remedy, which will not only promptly cure Coughs and Colds, but will relieve and strengthen the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs, and remove all dangerous symptoms. Sold everywhere.

NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. N. B.—The only genuine is prepared by Dr. James Mason Forrest & Co., since 1852. For sale by French, Richards & Co., Tenth and Market streets, and A. M. Wilson, Ninth and Filbert. Price 35 cents.

THE PURITY AND SUPERIORITY of Dr. Colton's Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless tooth extraction is proverbial.
Office No. 737 Walnut street.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

1 16 2mdp CORNELIUS & SONS

FOR SALE.—$50,000 IN MORTGAGES AND Ground Rents, at a discount. Inquire of
H. F. HESSER,
3 4 2t* Nos. 12 and 14 S. SIXTH Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

JAVA COFFEE.

Genuine Dutch Government Java Coffee
IN THE ORIGINAL BAGS,
JUST RECEIVED IN STORE.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
1 31 tuthstf4p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

SPRING STYIES!

POPULAR PRICES!
RICH FABRICS!
IN EVERY VARIETY!
NOBBY!
GO IN!

Overcoats for Spring

Very particularly cheap!
Elegant in style!
Reduced in price!
Choice colors!
On! look at them!
All patterns!
Try them!
SPRING!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IT IS TIME
To think of having your
New Spring Overcoat
made,
And to those desiring one for
The coming season, the
Attractive Inducements
Of a large and
Fashionably Complete
Stock,
With the best of Cutters,
Are offered.

AUCTION SALE

AT

No. 908 CHESNUT Street,

OF

DRY GOODS,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK TO-NIGHT,

FINISHING UP OF THE GREAT BANKRUPT SALE AT THIS PLACE.

This will be the only auction sale, as the keys of the store must be given up to-night.

Will be sold, FINE SILKS, SHAWLS, POPLINS, PIQUES, AND DRESS GOODS GENERALLY.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON,
1t4p Auctioneers.

A SELF-MADE MAN.—Somebody has remarked that a self-made man is the highest type of mankind, possessing the noblest qualities with which God has endowed the race, and uniting with them the most energetic determination, a prerequisite to be useful in any avocation.

Such a man, in our humble opinion, is Mr. John Mayer, whose reputation as a skilful designer and regenerator of hair is so widely known. This gentleman has talents of no ordinary character, and his ingenuity, which has found culmination in so many valuable developments, is worthy of special mention. His boyhood was passed in the United States Navy, and he has visited nearly every part of the globe. His extensive travels have added to his rich fund of information, and ripened his "superior judgment and experience." Many important inventions have been made by this consummate genius, who unites a thorough knowledge of the mechanics with a fine architectural taste. His splendid new marble edifice on North Ninth street, above Arch, is a lasting monument to his enterprise. His noble structure, now nearly completed, should be seen and admired by all our wise citizens and every visitor to the city—how out of an incongruous mass of nearly a dozen different plans Mr. Mayer evolved a harmonious whole. The good points of each were taken and eventually developed into the beautiful and unique building we have spoken of above. In manner Mr. Mayer is courteous; in dealing just; his movements are most active and rapid. It is stated that in his special business he is able to perform the work of three ordinary hands. Such a man is an acquisition to the city and our people, and they should be proud of him. 3 4 stu 2t 4p

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by their successors, ROBB & BIDDLE.
WILLIAM H. WELSH,
JAMES M. ROBB.
Philadelphia, March 2, 1871.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the PRINTING AND PUBLISHING BUSINESS, and, especially, the publication of "THE AGE," in the City of Philadelphia.
JAMES M. ROBB,
CHARLES J. BIDDLE.
Philadelphia, March 2, 1871. 3 4 2t*

COOPER & CONARD

BLACK SILKS.

By far the largest and most desirable stock of BLACK SILKS we have ever had, and at lower prices than for eight years.

BONNET BEST SILKS.
TAPISSIER SILKS.
CACHEMIRE SUBLIME.
CACHEMIRE DE SOIE.
SATIN-FACED SILKS.
LYONS OIL BOILED.
$2 BEST IN THE CITY.
$1 HEAVY WIDE FOULARDS.

We cordially invite you to examine this really superb Stock. The prices range from $1 per yard upward.

LINENS.

650 dozen Towels from $1·45 per dozen up.
400 dozen Napkins from $1 up.
Three bales power-loom Table Linen, 40 to 60c.
50 pieces Barnsley Table Damasks, $1 up.
20 pieces extra fine Irish Damasks.
40 pieces heavy Irish Damask, 65c. to $1.

SHIRT FRONTS.
BEST LINENS.
STAIR CRASH
FLOOR LINENS.
DRESS LINENS.
TOWELLINGS.
SOFT DIAPER.

18 pieces Turkey Red Tabling.
200 dozen Turkey Red Doylies.
Piano Covers $10 up.

COOPER & CONARD

S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We would respectfully ask attention to our Spring Importations of Linen Goods, comprising an unusually full assortment of

Sheetings, Shirtings, Pillow-Casings, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, etc. etc.

These goods are from the best Linen manufacturers in Europe—fabrics we have imported and sold for more than the third of a century, and which have given constant satisfaction to our customers. We can confidently recommend them as heretofore.

PERKINS & CO.,

9 SOUTH NINTH STREET.

NOTE—As regards price, we guarantee the goods sold by us to be as cheap as those offered by any other establishment in the city, whatever the circumstances under which their goods may have been obtained. 2 28 tuths3t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

THE

NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY'S

WATCHES,

(Factory, Springfield, Mass.

In presenting their Watches to the American public, we do so with the knowledge that in point of finish and time-keeping qualities they are superior for the price to any Watch made in this country.
For sale by

ALEX. R. HARPER & BRO.,

Successor to John M. Harper,
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
SECOND STORY, (2 2 2mrp
Salesroom of the American Watch.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.
"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
5 2t4 "Freiburg, Germany.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Spring Horses,
Rocking Horses,
Children's Carriages.

BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.

H. J. SHILL,

Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
12 2 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

PIANOS.

Steinway & Sons'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

Special attention is called to their ne

Patent Upright Pianos,

With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S,
BRADBURY'S,
HAINES' BROS', } PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
J. E. GOULD. No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
WM. G. FISCHER. No. 1018 ARCH Street.
1 17 tf4p

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign Bankers,

DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

DEALERS IN

Government and Railroad Securities,

Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 15 Wall Street, New York. | Drexel, Harjes & Co., No. 2 Rue Scribe, Paris.

PHILADELPHIA AGENCY.

Abbey & Holyrood Breweries.

Wm. Younger & Co., Edinburgh.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

We are now prepared to fill orders from the trade for

Bottled Ale and Porter

From the above celebrated Breweries.

POWELL & WEST.

No. 28 South FRONT Street,

Sole Agents for W. Younger & Co.

An invoice now landing ex-ship Amandus from Liverpool. 2 9 mwsim4p

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

Calomel, blue mass, and the preparations of mercury have been used for a long time as the only kind of medicine that would act on the liver, and bring it back to a healthy state, when once diseased or torpid. But Dr. Schenck, of Philadelphia, has compounded a prescription, called Mandrake Pills, that will act on the liver and stomach without the use of mercury or calomel, and, besides, they do not debilitate the stomach or weaken the constitution. Hundreds of persons afflicted with liver complaint and dyspepsia have been cured by these pills. In the latter disease (dyspepsia) the Seaweed Tonic is also required, in order to give tone to the stomach, and restore the prostrated powers to a healthy action. These pills have been so effectual in their action on the liver, that many physicians have boldly asserted that they contained some calomel. Dr. Schenck protests that they do not contain a particle of any mineral ingredient, and has made oath to that effect before an Alderman. These extraordinary pills, while they are efficient, and do not sicken a bit, are composed entirely of roots and herbs from the great storehouse of Nature, and have done a vast amount of good in alleviating and curing a disease probably more frequent than any other, namely, liver complaint.

It is not much wonder, when we reflect that the liver is the largest organ in the human organization, that it becomes so frequently diseased. The yellow and sallow skin, the coated tongue in the morning, and the dull pain in the limbs, tell at once that this great depurating organ is doing its work by halves only. Any person who will take one of these pills at night will not only be relieved of disease, but, likewise, its disagreeable attendants, such as headache, sour stomach, costive bowels, piles, and that dull, heavy feeling over the whole frame, which oftentimes make life burdensome, and render the patient wholly unfit for enjoyment or business of any kind.

Prepared only by Dr. J. H. Schenck, at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth street, corner of Commerce street, Philadelphia, and for sale by all druggists and dealers. Price, 25 cents per box.

CITY ITEMS.

CORSETS. CORSETS.
CORSETS. CORSETS.

PRICES REDUCED.
PRICES REDUCED.
THE LADIES' OPPORTUNITY.
THE LADIES' OPPORTUNITY.

50 CENTS GOOD HAND-MADE CORSETS.
70 CENTS SUPERIOR NEW CORSET.
85 CENTS FINELY-TRIMMED CORSET.
85 CENTS SPLENDID WOVEN CORSET.
$1 00 SUPERIOR WOVEN CORSET.
$1 00 SUPERIOR PATENT CIRCULAR GORE CORSET.

THE ONE DOLLAR Patent Circular Gore Corset, now having a marked success, is well shaped and made up in a superior manner. It is the ladies' favorite. To secure increased patronage Mr. Finn is presenting a splendid line of Corsets at figures far below usual rates.

Also, full lines of finer goods at moderate prices.

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

BURNETT'S COCOLINE the best made in America.

GREEN GUM PLASTERS,
THE ONLY ONES which effectually will CURE CORNS and BUNIONS, are manufactured by
G. KRAUSE, Apothecary,
N. W. cor. Twelfth and Chesnut Streets.

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that mothers can rely upon for their children.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS the best.

THE APPROACH of warm weather, with the difficulty of keeping provisions in a good condition, reminds us that we will need a good and reliable Ice Chest or Refrigerator, the fault of most of which is that they sweat. When the atmosphere is made sufficiently cold to preserve meats, etc., sweet, there is no moisture, and the presence of moisture or sweat is a sure indication that the temperature is too mild for the purpose. The Star Refrigerator manufactured by Messrs. Bozorth & Supplee we believe to be entirely free from this objection, and the makers give the best evidence of their confidence in it by guaranteeing it to preserve a perfectly dry atmosphere, or the money refunded.

WHITMAN'S JUJUBE is now the standard remedy for singers, public speakers, and all affections of the throat. Druggists sell it. Twenty-five cents per box. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Sole Manufacturers, S. W. corner of Twelfth and Market streets.

DIED.

DUHRING.—On the 2d instant, HENRY DUHRING, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, C. H. Duhring, No. 1732 Spruce street, on Sunday, March 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GUMMEY.—On the 3d instant, JOHN M. GUMMEY, in the 67th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on from his late residence, No. 102 N. Nineteenth street, on Tuesday, 7th instant, at 10 A. M.

KELLY.—In Beverly, N. J., 3d instant, of croup, CECELIA E., aged seven months, infant daughter of Albert L. and Cecelia E. Kelly.

Funeral on Monday, 6th instant, at 2½ P. M., from the residence of her parents, Beverly, N. J.

SCANLAN.—On the 1st instant, CHARLES T. SCANLAN, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members Palestine Lodge, No. 51, K. of P., and the Order in general, also, Artisans' Association, surviving officers and men of the 24 P. R. V. C., also members of Co. M, 24 U. S. Artillery, now in the city, and employés of Cornelius & Sons, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1224 Kater street, 5th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

ZIEGLER.—On March 3, 1871, Mrs. ANN ZIEGLER.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 504 Lorain street, Monday, March 6, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Germantown.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SPRUCE Street, below Sixth.—Rev. J. P. CONKEY will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. 3 4 3t*

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, CORner SEVENTEENTH and SUMMER Streets.—Rector, BENJAMIN WATSON, D. D. Services to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Choral service and sermon to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. 3 4 4t*

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above ARCH.—Rev A. REED, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above CHESNUT.—Rev. HENRY C. McCOOK, Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Subject in afternoon—"Showers."

REV. R. D. HARPER, FROM INDIANApolis, Ind., Pastor elect of NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner BROAD and GREEN Streets, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited.

NORTH TENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, below Girard avenue.—The Pastor, Rev. M. NEWKIRK, will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. HENRY McCOOK at 7½ P. M. All welcome.

ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, S. E. CORner ARCH and BROAD Streets.—Preaching Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. C. H. PAYNE, D. D. Subject—"The Resurrection of the Body." Strangers invited.

BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 10½ A. M. and evening at 7½ P. M. Strangers are always welcome.

SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace.—Rev. L. P. HORNBERGER, Pastor. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—"Christianity and the Penalties it Reveals." Strangers welcome.

DIVINE SERVICE (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL) will be held in the hall of the COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, THIRTY-NINTH Street, above Market, on Sunday, March 4th, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30.

REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., WILL PREACH in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening sermon, the nineteenth of a series on interesting incidents in the ministry of Christ, "The Transfiguration."

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The pastor will preach to-morrow evening the seventh sermon in the series upon "Spiritual Development of Christianity." Subject—"Doctrinal—St. Paul."

THE SECOND OF THE COURSE OF sermons on the Distinctive Principles of the Church will be preached in ST. MARK'S CHURCH, LOCUST, above Sixteenth street, to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. J. A. HARRIS. Subject—"The Apostolic Succession." The seats will be free.

The Bishop of Maine will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

REV. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., OF NEW York, will lecture in the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Arch, on TUESDAY EVENING, 7th instant, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Around the World—How to go—What to See—What it Costs." Tickets, fifty cents. To be obtained at Gould & Fischer's, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

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In our sphere as publishers we feel some degree of cautiousness in what we recommend to our readers, but when we know of anything of value to the public we shall not hesitate to make it known through our columns. We advise those of our readers who are suffering from dyspepsia, etc., to give Dr. Wishart's celebrated remedies a trial.

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Linen Shirt Bosoms at all prices from 25 cents up.

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Great Reduction from Last Season's Prices.

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These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

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At $1·25, the most beautiful Shades for evening.
At $1·25, "La Belle," White, Opera and Party Shades.
At 75 cents, a job lot White Kid Gloves.
At 50 cents, the balance of our Soiled Gloves.
At 25 cents, Ladies' Cloth Gloves.
At 92 cents, Ladies' Plush Lined Gloves.
At 13 cents, Children's warm Gloves. 2 pairs, 25c.
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At $1 50, Gents' Kid Gloves, all colors.
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At 50 cents, Gents' Scarfs, worth $1; half price.
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At Old Prices Shirt Fronts, of our own make.
At less than wholesale prices, White Piques.
5000 yards Hamburg Edging and Inserting, much below regular prices, at

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THIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT having been fitted up regardless of cost and under the most careful revision, with a view to promote facilities and comfort to the ladies of Philadelphia and its neighborhood in their purchases, have opened, with a large stock of ready-made Cloaks and Suits (selected for this immediate season by our foreign agents) of the most eminent manufacturers; and under the influence of the mighty and disastrous conflict in Europe, the depressed state of trade everywhere prevailing on the continent, they were bought (for cash) at most fabulous prices. We therefore invite ladies to take the earliest opportunity to call, as the whole stock will be sold off

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Beaver, Velveteen, Astrachan, and White Corduroy Sacques.
Breakfast and Walking (embroidered) Sacques.
A few rich Black Silk Sacques; great bargains.
A few elegant Black Lyons Silk Velvet Sacques at one-third the original cost.

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Black Thibet Shawls, Long and Square Paisley and French Broche Shawls; Blanket Shawls, two yards wide and four yards long.
Superbly Trimmed Black Silk Suits. Colored French Poplin Suits.
Black Alpaca Suits, Mourning Suits, Ladies' Wrappers.
Genuine English Water-proof Cloaks and the original Combination Suits, 25 below the usual prices.
An elegant assortment of Ladies' Lace Collars; also, sets of Cuffs and Collars, entirely novel and cheap.
Genuine Kid Gloves, Ladies' Corsets and trimmed Cambric Hdkfs., at prices lower than any other house in the city. 3 2 3t

BLACK DOTTED NET FOR LONG VEILS,
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for long veils, some of which are very choice, in pattern, at low prices.
PLAIN BLACK SILK BRUSSELS NET
for veils, from 50c. to $1·50 per yard. Double ground and strong. The French, in this item, is full—one and a quarter yards wide.
12½ CENT LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
Just received, a lot of very good handkerchiefs for 12½ cents.
SOFT CAMBRIC MUSLIN,
33, 36, 40, and full 45 inches wide. A large lot of very cheap Muslins, very low by the piece or yard.
BRILLIANT MUSLIN.
We invite special attention to those 17 cent brilliants; have been 30 cents per yard.
PILLOW-CASE LACES.
We keep a very large quantity and variety, and always below usual prices. We have laces at 5 and 6 cents a yard that will last longer than the washboards that abuse them.
PLEASE NOTICE
That we do not resort to any untruthful or other wise miserable subterfuge to sell goods (now increasingly prevalent). "Deserve success and you shall command it."
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OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

THE AWAKENING.

Will it matter when the day dawns,
And the shadows flee away,
That the night was full of terror,
While we wearied for the day?

Will it matter, when we rest us
In that land of sweet repose,
That we reached it through a dreary waste,
Through hosts of hostile foes?

Will it matter, O our Father,
That we sorrowed—that we wept—
For the loved who left us lonely,
While we life's vigil kept;

When we meet them 'mid that number
Which may not be counted o'er,
And Thou hast wiped our tears away,
And bid us "Weep no more?"

Nay! then grief will be no longer grief,
For it will only seem
That we have waked to Thee and glory,
And behold life was a dream.

DO WHAT IS BEFORE YOU.

Do whatever there is to be done without questioning and without calculation. Make progress in things moral. If need be, utter stammering words. Would you console the troubled if you only had a ready tongue? Take the tongue that you have. Ring the bell that hangs in your steeple, if you can do no better. Do as well as you can. That is all that God requires of you. Would you pray with the needy and tempted if you had eminent gifts of prayer? Use the gifts that you have. Do not measure yourself according to the pattern of somebody else. Do not say to yourself, "If I had his skill," or, "If I had his experience." Take your own skill and your own experience, and make the most of them. Do you stand over against trouble and suffering, and marvel that men whom God hath blessed with such means do so little? Do you say to yourself:—"If I had money I know what I would do with it"? No, you do not. God does; and so He does not trust you with it. "If I had something different from what I have, I would work," says many a man. No; if you would work in other circumstances, you would work just where you are. A man that will not work just where he is, with just what he has, and for the love of God and for the love of man, will not work anywhere, in such a way as to make his work valuable.—*Beecher.*

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—A ritualistic church has been opened at Louisville, Ky. Bishop Cummins declined to countenance by his presence the proposed innovations and symbolizing practices of the rector. Bishop Smith, who feels himself set for the conservation of the peace and harmony of the Church, came to the city on Tuesday, expecting to be present, if the services should be in accordance with the general usage of the Church. But finding the rector was bent on innovations he could not approve of, he returned home the next day.

—The Protestant Episcopal Sunday-schools of the United States, according to the *Church Journal*, contain a membership of 202,729 children.

—Property to the value of $47,000 has been purchased at Plymouth, N. H., by the Episcopal Bishop of Quebec for the purpose of establishing an Episcopal seminary for young ladies.

—The *Southern Churchman* mentions the fact that during the last five years the average given by that large and wealthy denomination for the cause of foreign missions has been only $75,000 a year, and that the treasury is now overdrawn to the amount of $28,000.

—By almost a unanimous vote the congregation of St. Paul's, Cleveland, Ohio, have expressed their desire to dispense with the Board of Trustees, which has since 1852 existed in addition to the vestry, and which has held the title of the property in place of the vestry, contrary to the canon law and usage of the Episcopal Church. This was, of course, simply a vote against the office, not against the persons who now hold the office, who are among the most honored members of the parish.

—The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed a long letter to the Bishop of London on the subject of church legislation. The Archbishop states that previous attempts at ecclesiastical reform in the Church of England have been thwarted in their passage through the legislature, principally, as he believes, from sufficient publicity not having been given to them; and to prevent a repetition of this in the coming session, he urges that the two Convocations of Canterbury and York should appoint joint committees to discuss and communicate with the Government, and that both clergy and laity may lose as little time as possible in making their opinions known on a variety of needed reforms which he specifies, one of which is giving to the communicant laity in each parish a certain influence in regulating the mode of Church services.

—An Anglican Church paper gives the following description of the Broad Church party in the Established Church of England: —"Deans Stanley and Alford, Professors Maurice, Kingsley, and Plumptre, Bishop Temple, and, perhaps, if we must not class him with the ultras, Professor Jowett, are the leading persons of this party. Their programme leads to the same point as that of the more 'advanced' school, but their professed platform is that of 'treating the Bible like any other book,' accepting the latest results of German criticism (sure to be superseded by something fresh every year), and laughing to scorn, with much impartiality, the fervid piety of the Evangelicals,' the vagaries of the Ritualists, and the sober Churchmanship of the vast mass of the Anglican party. This last is generally designated by them as 'the religion of the country parsons,' though, as a matter of fact, these country parsons are, to a very large extent, the most highly educated persons in the country—retired university tutors, masters of schools, and men of family."

BAPTIST.

—Several Baptist young men of Chicago, Illinois, belonging to a new interest, gave one-fourth of their incomes towards repairing the church edifice. Those who had salaries of a thousand dollars contributed two hundred and fifty; others on a five thousand dollars' salary gave twelve hundred and fifty.

—Aaron Wilson was ordained to the work of the Gospel ministry on the 14th of February by a council called by the Sandusky Street Baptist Church, Allegheny City, Pa. Mr. Wilson graduated from the Western Theological Seminary (Presbyterian), Allegheny, Pa., about a year ago, since which time he has been pastor of the United Brethren Church at Mount Pleasant, where he was ordained soon after his graduation. At a recent meeting of the conference of which he was a member, he obtained letters of dismissal, and united with the Sandusky Street Church.

—In eight of the Baptist Northern colleges—there are no returns from the University of Chicago—the increase in the number of students in the four undergraduate classes is ninety-three, and the increase in the number of candidates for the ministry in the same classes is sixty-three, or an increase of thirty-two per cent.

—In Brooklyn, New York, the Rev. Dr. Moore lately introduced to his congregation a young man of fine presence, formerly a student in Drew College. After patient research and prayer he became a Baptist, and was baptized. The next day he left for Rochester to complete his studies.

MISSIONARY.

—Mr. Lawrence writes from Barcelona that in a visit of three days in the country, in seven towns, he sold 1250 copies of the Scriptures, and distributed 6000 tracts. In some instances, whole towns have left the Church of Rome. In Madrid, a large number of Spanish clergy have accepted the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament as the sole foundation of their faith, and have determined to preach and teach nothing which may not be proved thereby. They held their first synod at the University at Madrid, in August last, the rector of the University presiding.

—In Valparaiso and other parts of Chili, the Romish clergy are stirred up to make new efforts to arrest the progress of Protestantism, but in vain. In a single month, 3500 copies of an evangelical paper, called the *Corner Stone*, were distributed among the Chilians, and almost universally well-received, and not a few intelligent and pious men, once members of the Romish Church, contribute to its columns. There is also another similar paper which has a good circle of readers. From many towns on the coast, and in the interior, the request comes, "Send us the Word of God in Spanish;" and Chilian citizens, editors, and tradesmen are rising up all over the country, of their own accord, urging upon their fellow-citizens the duty of studying the sacred volume. The membership of the Church in Valparaiso is continually increasing.

—The principal British Foreign Missionary Societies report receipts for 1869 as follows:—

Wesleyan Missionary Society	$703,307·65
Church Missionary Society	763,050·50
Society for the Propogation of the Gospel	560,180·20
London Missionary Society	527,907·95
Baptist Missionary Society	148,196·60
Moravian Missions	50,707·45
South American Missionary Society	51,172·35
English Presbyterian Missions	28,005·90
Turkish Missions Aid Society	18,478·50
Total	$2,797,005·10

PRESBYTERIAN.

—In the Sbelocta congregation, Conemaugh Presbytery (of which the Rev. Byron Porter is pastor), an election of elders on the rotation principle was recently held. The length of the term is six years, two to be elected every two years.

—The *Central Presbyterian* says:—"A friend writes: 'A revival, which commenced in the Methodist church in Bristol, Tenn., on the 1st of January, is still in progress in our church. Services closed in the Methodist church on the 2d of February, and our sacramental meeting commenced on Friday. We have had services day and night up to this time, without diminution of interest. More than one hundred, perhaps one hundred and fifty, have professed faith in Christ.'"

CONGREGATIONALIST.

—From the English *Congregational Year Book* for 1871, just received, we learn that the strength of the denomination in the kingdom of Great Britain is as follows:—Associations and Unions, 76. Churches—England, 2045; Wales, 878; Scotland, 102; Ireland, 28; Islands of the British Seas, 16; British North America, 108; Australia and New Zealand, 176; South Africa, 12; Mission churches, about 300. Ministers and Missionaries—England, 1943; Wales, 393; Scotland, 107; Ireland, 25; Continent, 6; Colonies, 236; foreign countries, 164; ordained natives in heathen lands, 106. Colleges and Institutes—Great Britain, 16; Colonies, 3; foreign countries, 15. Students—Great Britain, 368; Colonies, 24; foreign countries, 194.

—All the twelve Congregational churches in Chicago, Ill., have retained their pastors through the last year, and have received additions to their membership. Four of them entered new houses of worship; two others enlarged.

MORAVIAN.

—The Moravian *Almanac* gives the following statistics of the denomination:—

	Communicants.	Total.
American provinces	7,064	12,166
German "	4,939	7,364
British "	3,262	5,471
	15,265	25,001
Missionaries and their children		400
Total of congregations in foreign mission field		69,123
Total membership		94,524

UNITARIAN.

—The Executive Committee of the American Unitarian Association appears to appreciate the importance of the religious press. It recently voted to pay for and circulate gratuitously, in reading-rooms and libraries throughout the country, two hundred and fifty copies each of the *Religious Magazine*, *Christian Register*, *Liberal Christian*, and *Old and New*.

LUTHERAN.

—There are no less than eleven Lutheran churches on the Kansas Pacific line, from Kansas City to Salina, a distance of one hundred and eighty-five miles.

—The Lutheran church at Albany is said to be the oldest Lutheran organization in America, having been formed at least as early as 1656.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

—Some of the Catholic professors of theology in Germany still hold out against the doctrine of Papal infallibility. Thus it is reported from Germany that of the nineteen Catholic professors of the theological faculty at Munich, four have declared in favor of the unconditional acceptance of the dogmatic definition concerning the infallibility of the Sovereign Pontiff, two have given a conditional assent, and three have declared against the dogma. The correspondent of the *Times* gives no names.

FRIENDS.

—The Society of Friends in Cincinnati, Ohio, and, we might say, throughout the country, appears to have awakened to new life and energy. A beautiful meeting-house and grounds, now occupied, cost about $60,000. The membership now numbers nearly 600, and is increasing.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CONTINENTAL HOTEL COMPANY.—The Board of Managers of the Continental Hotel Company have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after March 1 1871, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 109 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
J. SERGEANT PRICE,
2 27 6t Treasurer.

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF DELINQUENT TAXES,
No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW.

The REGISTER OF UNPAID TAXES FOR 1870 AND PRIOR YEARS having been completed, notice is hereby given that the books are NOW OPEN for the payment of said TAXES.

Under the provisions of the ACT OF ASSEMBLY OF MARCH 29, 1870, proceedings will IMMEDIATELY be commenced for the COLLECTION OF SAID TAX, either out of the PERSONAL PROPERTY OR REAL ESTATE.

Parties desiring to pay in the office, and escape further trouble and annoyance, can do so by calling between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. daily.

JOHN L. HILL,
Collector of Delinquent Taxes,
No. 1 STATE HOUSE ROW,
3 2 3t (Second Story).

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.
In accordance with the rules of the Union Republican party, the Republican Board of Registering Officers will meet in their respective divisions on TUESDAY next, 7th inst., between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of correcting the registry of Republican voters.
And on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., the Republican citizens will meet in their respective divisions, and elect one Senatorial and one Representative Delegate, to meet in Convention on WEDNESDAY, March 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the State Convention to nominate an Auditor and Surveyor-General. Said elections shall be conducted as provided for under the new rules of the Union Republican party, viz.:—"By a Board composed of the present Republican Election Officers and the Division Executive Committee, and all credentials shall be signed by a majority of said Board."
The election officers to conduct the next annual primary election shall be elected at the same time as provided for under new rule No. 8:—"Each Republican citizen shall be entitled to vote for one election officer, and the one having the highest number of votes shall act as Judge, the second in number shall act as Inspector to keep the registry, and the third in number shall be the Inspector to take the tickets."
By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee. JOHN L. HILL,
President.
JOHN MCCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, } Secretaries.
3 3 5t

☞ POSTPONEMENT OF THE NEXT STATE CONVENTION.
The following resolutions were passed yesterday by the State Central Committee:—

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24, 1871.

Resolved, That the time for the meeting of the Republican State Convention be and the same is hereby postponed until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May next, and that the delegates who may be elected thereto be and they are hereby requested to assemble at the Hall of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock noon on said day.
Resolved, That Mahlon H. Dickinson, Esq., of Philadelphia, be appointed chairman of the State Central Committee, in place of the Hon. John Covode, deceased.
Resolved, That the Republican State Central Committee heartily endorses the action of the Republican members of the Legislature in supporting the bill providing for the call of a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the State.
Resolved, By the Republican State Central Committee, that we endorse the action of the Philadelphia members of the committee in opposing the passage of bills to govern the city of Philadelphia by commissioners to be named by the Legislature.
2 25 MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chairman.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
DANIEL DOUGHERTY, ESQ.,
On MONDAY EVENING, March 13.
Subject:—"ORATORY."
JOSH BILLINGS, March 16,
Subject:—"NATRIL HISTORY."
A. Miner Griswold ("The Fat Contributor"), March 20. General Kilpatrick, March 23. Mrs. Cady Stanton, March 27. The Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston, March 30.
ADMISSION.....50 CENTS
RESERVED SEATS.....25 CENTS Extra
Tickets to any of the Single Lectures, and to the Concert, for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the ACADEMY on the evenings of the Lectures.
Ticket Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Doors open at quarter-past 7; Lecture at 8. 3 3 2t

☞ COURSE OF LECTURES, to be delivered in the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Arch, at 8 o'clock P. M.
Tuesday, March 7, 1871, Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., of New York.
Subject—"Around the World—How to Go—What to See—What it Costs."
Tuesday, March 21, 1871, Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D.
Subject—"Sunshine."
Tuesday, March 28, 1871, Rev. ALEXANDER REED, D. D.
Subject—"Italy, as I Saw it."
Tickets for the course, $1; single tickets, 50 cents; to be obtained at Gould & Fischer's, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the door on the evenings of the lectures. 2 23 m6 7*

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., February 8, 1871.
The stockholders of the CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine street, in the city of New York, on the 6th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the 7th day of March next.
2 15 3 T W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

☞ OLIVER AMES, PRESIDENT.
JOHN DUFF, Vice-President.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, SEARS' BUILDING (POST-OFFICE BOX No. 2371.) BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1871.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the company in BOSTON, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year.
OLIVER AMES,
2 14 13-8 President Union Pacific Railroad Co.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1871.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, 1871, at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No shares or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.
2 23 11t JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13, 1871.
The Board of Managers have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable, clear of tax, at the Office of this Company, No. 12 Philadelphia Exchange, on and after the 13th of March next. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 14th of March. A. E. DOUGHERTY,
2 13 m 5t Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1860.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871.
Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand ($28,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 30, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that
SEALED PROPOSALS
for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified until the
10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871,
at 11 o'clock A. M.
No bid will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "Sealed Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860."
Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal for their redemption.
A. F. CORONEL,
2 14eod t4 10 State Treasurer.

☞ REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.
Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first-mentioned act, notice is hereby given that
SEALED PROPOSALS
for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified, until the
10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871,
at 11 o'clock A. M.
No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857."
Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their redemption. A. F. CORONEL,
2 14 eod t 4 10 State Treasurer.

☞ TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH and Denver City Railroad Company.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 28, 1871.
The interest and coupons due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the city of New York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
2 7 26tf THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY—DUPLICATION.—It has been decided to duplicate the stock of the Mercantile Library Company, between July 1 and December 31 of the present year, on the plan pursued in 1864. For every share of stock issued prior to July 1 another share will be issued, without cost, if applied for by the owner before the end of the year. All the new shares purchased before July 1 will have the benefit of the duplication.
3 2th m4t T. MORRIS PEROT, President.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the "EXCELSIOR PRESS BRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY" will be held at their Office, No. 309 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, March 13 (second Monday), 1871, at 12 o'clock noon.
W. D. COMEGYS,
3 3 fw2t* Secretary.

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf6

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17t

1871.

BLACK SILKS

"AT THORNLEY'S,"

EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS.

Having got through with our annual stock-taking, we now open up a splendid stock of "BLACK SILKS" very much under regular prices, and of most EXCELLENT QUALITY.
Good Black Gros Grains for $1·50.
Rich Black Gros Grains for $1·75.
Very Rich Beautiful Silks for $2·00.
Heavy, Smooth, Soft Flossy Silk, $2·50.
Sublime Quality Rich Lyons Silks, $3·00.
Superb Black Silks, Queenly, $3·50.
Most Magnificent Black Silks for $4·50.

We know that the above goods cannot be excelled in the "UNITED STATES" for quality and cheapness.
We also offer a full line of colors in

Best Kid Gloves,

Every pair of which we warrant, and if through any mishap they rip or tear in putting on, we at once give another pair instead.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
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By the late Rev. ALBERT BARNES.
148 pp., 18mo, 30c.
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420 pp., 12mo, $1·00.
THE NEW LIFE.
Or, Counsels to Inquirers and Converts. By Rev. J. H. Parsons.
157 pp., 18mo, 30c.
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AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY,
No. 1408 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

WANTS.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.—WANTED, A MATRON in the Colored Department. Apply to JAMES J. BARCLAY,
Chairman of the Board of Managers,
2 28tu th s3t No. 219 S. SIXTH Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp4

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THE NEW MASONIC

TEMPLE LOAN,

Bearing 7 3-10 interest,

Redeemable after five (5) and within twenty-one (21) years.

Interest Payable March and September.

The Bonds are registered, and will be issued in sums to suit.

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Stocks bought and sold on commission. Gold and Governments bought and sold. Accounts received and interest allowed, subject to Sight Drafts.

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Make Collections on all points.
Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.
Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 9

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Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

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They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly* 100 *miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.
When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of* 1200 *acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.
They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.
Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.
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WESTERN PENNSYLAVNIA RAILROAD 6s, endorsed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
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$1,200,000 six per cent. Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the City of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company offer through the American Exchange National Bank $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of $200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87½ and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.
WILLIAM KEYSER,
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on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (30 sh's Stock)	4,000 00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447 34. M'k't v'l	$1,223,55? 00
	Real Estate	56,000 50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971 27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
	Stock and scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912 00
	Cash	142,911 73
		$1,820,727 97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
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James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
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George W. Bernadon,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson.	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

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JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 2 1 11m

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H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
5 23 mwflm REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

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OF PHILADELPHIA.

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$7,000,000.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,

$255,397'89.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 2 13§

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No. 514 WALNUT Street.

CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid NO UNPAID LOSSES.

Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851 78

CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, Jr., Secretary. 2 14§

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 84 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY

From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319 07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 ..... $600,388 24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMA H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
4 6 CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000

ASSETS January 1, 1871 .. $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70	$2,096,154	
Interests from Investments, 1870	137,050	
		$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870		$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,942
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	28,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,687,452 35
INCOME FOR 1871,	$1,200,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1870,	$272,881 70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. (2 7t3l)
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 3§

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John R. Siegl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary. 3 1§

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE

and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.

WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.
8 1

SHEARING, ROLLING AND MEASURING, Fulling, Napping and Brushing Machines for Carpets, Cloths, and Prints. Shear both sides at once, measure accurately, rolls the goods to retain length, width, and finish. Blades repaired and ground. Superior Loom Temples.

GEO. C. HOWARD,
5 9m§ No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street, Phila., Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7:30	Pottstown Accom.	9:15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8:15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10:20
Phila. & Potts'e Way	P. M.		P. M.
Train	12:30	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1:00
	P. M.	Phila. & Pottsv'e W.	
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3:30	Train	4:30
Pottstown Accomm'o.	4:00	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	7:00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4:45	Harrisbg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9:10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8:00	From Pottsville	12 35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3:15	From Reading	7:25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Per-kiomen Railroad, take 7:30 a. m. 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST. Trains leave New York at 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10, 8:10, and 11:45 a. m., and 2:50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH. Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8, 8:29, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. m.; 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8:29 and 9:30 down trains, 2:30, 3:45, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave, at 9:15 a. m.; 2, 4:05, 7, 10:45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8:15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9:45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2:30, 3:45, 5:45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:10, 11:40 a. m.; 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, 10:40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9:15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 a. m.; 12:40, 5:40, 9:25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5:30, 6:25, 7, 7:45, 8:50, 11 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:15, 8, 9:30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5:30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8:10, 9:20, 11:30 a. m.; 2, 3:30, 5, 6:45, 8:30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7:30 a. m.; 1:30, 6:15, 9:30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

The 7:45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schurr's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7:12, 9:05 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8:30 a. m., 12:30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 a. m., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Bridesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6:45 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

8:15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3:15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12:11 A. M.
Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A. M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12:40 P. M.
Erie Express	12:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9:50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11:10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10:10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 5:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:30 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:40 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:50 & 6:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	6:45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	6:45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3:25 P. M.
Southern Express	5:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10:20 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad Street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:00 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:25 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

	WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12:20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9:30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:50 P. M.
	EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	9:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10:05 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:— A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9:— P. M.
"	" Williamsport	5:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	3:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8:15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	Williamsport	12:35 A. M.
"	Sunbury	2:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1:15 and 5:20 and 8:15 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mau

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE APPORTIONMENT.

The Proposed Redistricting of the City into Senatorial and Representative Districts—The Equality of the New Measure.

In the State Senate yesterday the Committee on Apportionment reported a bill which gives to Philadelphia 4 Senators out of 33, and 19 Representatives out of 100. There is to be no increase in the number of Senators, and only one in that of members of the House of Representatives. Below we give the number of taxables in each proposed Senatorial district, according to the State assessment made for the purpose of reapportionment, and also the population according to the revised census:—

	Taxables.	Population.
First District	39,637	166,609
Second District	39,907	167,011
Third District	31,860	127,779
Fourth District	48,482	212,327
Total	158,986	673,726

According to the number of taxables, the average constituency of the Senatorial districts of the entire State is 26,036, and according to the population, 106,545. But Philadelphia, it will be seen, is allotted only four Senators, with an average constituency of 39,716 taxables and 168,431 inhabitants. If, therefore, the Senate bill passes, it will be a gross outrage on the people of this city. But there is still another outrage contemplated in the gross inequality of the proposed city districts. The First and Second districts are very fairly apportioned, both as regards taxables and population; but the proposed boundaries of the Third and Fourth are simply scandalous. The Third district, which is to consist of the Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth wards, is located along the river front, where a material increase in population is practically impossible, and yet its constituency is cut down to 31,860 taxables and 127,779 inhabitants; while the Fourth district, which is to embrace the Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth wards, embracing the very section of the city which is bound to show the largest increase, is given 48,482 taxables and 212,327 inhabitants. The proposed Senatorial distribution is therefore so grossly unjust that it is to be hoped the House of Representatives will defeat the bill, even if the Democratic Senate should pass it.

The proposed boundaries of the Representative districts give the following number of taxables to each:—

District.	Taxables.	District.	Taxables.
1	8,574	12	8,391
2	7,146	13	8,848
3	8,263	14	9,909
4	9,227	15	7,779
5	7,643	16	9,190
6	7,822	17	8,397
7	8,432	18	7,892
8	7,269	19	8,483
9	8,604		
10	8,136	Total	153,746
11	9,368		

The average constituency of the Representative districts throughout the State is placed at 8592 taxables and 35,160 inhabitants. Philadelphia, with 19 members, is given an average constituency of 8368 taxables and 35,458 inhabitants. This is about as fair an allotment in the aggregate as could be made, although there is a gross inequality in the arrangement of the districts. One of the smallest districts, the Sixth, with only 7322 taxables, is situated in the very heart of the city, with no prospective increase commensurate with that of the Eleventh district, which already has 9368 taxables, and is made up of portions of the Fifteenth ward, in which the population is rapidly increasing. While the proposed Representative apportionment is free from the gross inequality which characterizes the gerrymandering for the Senate, it is yet so unequal as to demand material modification before it receives the sanction of the Legislature.

THE AMERICAN AND INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN MORAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—The secretary of this association, Richard Newton, D. D., has addressed circulars to a number of our citizens inviting them to a breakfast at the Continental Hotel on Tuesday morning next. In addition to this cordial invitation, the circular sets forth that the Rev. Dr. Cather, general secretary of this association in Great Britain, is visiting the United States for the purpose of submitting to the American churches the proposal to form an International Christian Moral Science Association, towards which steps have been successfully taken in Great Britain and Germany. A series of "public breakfasts," in furtherance of this object, have been held in New York, Albany, Buffalo, Chicago, Toronto, and other large cities on this continent. At the breakfast on Tuesday next, William G. Morehead, Esq., will preside, and the objects and principles will be explained by Rev. Dr. Cather and Rev. Dr. Campbell, President of Rutgers College. Bishop Simpson and others are expected to take part.

WATER PUMPED DURING FEBRUARY.—During the month just ended there were 120,099,143 cubic feet of water pumped by the various water-works. The detailed statement is as follows:—

	Total gallons. for month.	Av. gallons. per day.	Cubic feet for month.
Fairmount	669,851,376	23,924,263	89,552,323
Schuylkill	111,770,370	3,991,799	14,942,564
Delaware	54,536,480	6,726,824	7,290,973
24th Ward (Belmont)	43,823,770	1,685,529	5,858,793
Germantown	18,359,600	655,700	2,454,491
Total	898,341,596	33,013,115	120,099,143

THE LATE ALMIRA W. HOLDEN.—In making one of the statements published in connection with the death of this lady, we labored under a misapprehension of the fact. It was stated that though the Court sustained her claim against Andrew McMakin, who had been jointly interested in the publication of the *Saturday Courier* with her husband, and who, when the latter died, assumed the sole charge of that journal, yet she never received the amount of her claims. This was incorrect, for when that paper was sold under a decree of the Court, Mrs. Holden's claim was made good.

THE NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The congregation of the North Broad Street Presbyterian Church have extended a call to Rev. R. D. Harper, D. D., of Indianapolis, to the pastoral charge of that church, and to-morrow morning the new pastor will preach his first sermon. The reverend gentleman has labored with signal success in his old field, and the new one to which he now transfers his services is in a prosperous condition, the congregation having a membership of 385 and a Sunday-school attendance of 340. The total contributions for benevolent purposes last year amounted to $20,463.

MARCH SALES OF RESIDENCES AND STORES.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, advertise for the 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th of March a number of elegant residences, small dwellings, stores, farms, country seats, cottages, building lots, etc., by order of the Orphans' Court, executors, trustees, heirs, and others. See their advertisements and catalogues.

COMPETITION IN BUSINESS.—A newsboy named John Gallagher yesterday stole thirty papers from another boy in the same business, on Chesnut street. This is the third time that John has acted in this manner, and to prevent a repetition of the offense he was locked up in the Central Station all night. This morning he was given a lecture and discharged.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Henry Murray and Patrick Devinney began fighting at 11 o'clock last evening in the house No. 615 South Front street. Devinney seized a knife and plunged it in the thigh of Murray, causing an ugly wound. Patrick has been since arrested for the offense. The wounded man is in the Pennsylvania Hospital.

PIGEONS.—A boy named James Wells, aged sixteen years, was yesterday sent to the House of Refuge by Alderman Hagen for stealing a number of pigeons from the coop of a house at Fifth and Wharton streets.

CORNER LOUNGERS.—Alderman Toland last night fined six men who had been arrested at St. John and Brown streets for corner lounging.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Predicted Famine Not Yet Come—The Various Plans for Overcoming the Difficulties in the Future—The Only True Remedy According to the Principles of Political Economy—The Further Increase of Freight Charges—Tonnage, Etc.

The coal famine so much talked of and so much dreaded has, up to this writing, not yet been heard of in reality. The startlingly low supply of New York city and Brooklyn has been found to exist nowhere but in the brains of those who had money to make by a rise in the prices of stock. In addition to the supply of authracite, large quantities of bituminous coal are being shipped to the city by the Erie Road from Northern Pennsylvania. Anthracite is now also being taken from Philadelphia to New York, so that there is an abundant supply for the present, and a good prospect for some time to come. As it is not anticipated that the coal troubles are going to last for an indefinite period, there is no immediate cause of uneasiness. To crown all, the weather during the last few days has been so moderate that there has been scarcely any demand for coal in any of the cities, and thus the excitement has been allayed. Lackawanna coal can now be bought at retail in New York for eight and nine dollars a ton, and the rate in this city for Lehigh and Schuylkill is about the same, or lower if anything.

It is interesting to notice the various plans which the miners are concocting now that there is serious trouble at the mines, but which will be forgotten again as soon as things begin to work smoothly, by means of which all trouble is to be avoided in the future. One is that all work be stopped during certain months of the year, so that the production will not exceed the demand. Another is, that there be a stoppage of one day in every week; another, that the mining community be divided into four classes, one class to stop work in summer, the second class in the fall, the third in winter, and the fourth in spring. But in all these and other plans the projectors seem to lose sight entirely of a principle which every system of political economy acknowledges, whether free trade or otherwise. That principle is, that when the supply is greater than the demand, or what in this case is equivalent to it, the capacity of production is greater than what is needed to meet the requirements of the market, either prices must fall or the production must be diminished. It is claimed that these various plans look to a diminution of the production, but they do not.

When there are too many workmen in any department of trade, some must leave and work at other branches which are not over-supplied. If they do not leave, then the prices will lower until some are compelled to leave, and so raise the prices for those who remain. No more money, comparatively, can come into the branch of industry, only what is there must be divided until it comes to the lowest living rate. Above that the tendency is to attract workingmen, the pay being higher than elsewhere. Below it the tendency is to repel them and send them off to other fields of industry.

If the plans proposed looked towards a stoppage for a portion of the year only, they would be all right; for the large number of men working part of the time at good wages would receive only so much pay in a year as if they worked all the year at lower rates. It is also equivalent to a smaller number of working men, *i. e.*, a reduction of the supply. But what is really aimed at is this:—The number of men shall be retained, though it be more than the market demands. They shall work but a portion of the year, so as to put into the market only so much coal as it will bear. But they shall also receive for this portion of the year in which they work remuneration which, in the course of the year, will be equivalent to their working the whole year at the good wages, not at a lower rate. This is manifestly unjust, and all plans or organizations which have for their object the maintenance of a larger number of workmen than the demand requires, at a rate of wages higher than the law of supply and demand warrants, are against law and order, and so long as such are held to there will be trouble.

This law is natural, and any plan not founded upon it cannot expect to stand. No organization, no matter what its power may be, can long hold out if it has any other basis. It is no use trying to uphold the prices above the natural rate. In the end they will find their level, and the organization which tried the experiment will have suffered. Then if the superfluous workmen will not leave, the prices will go so low that some will starve to death. This will reduce the supply, and so the survivors will have living wages. If some of the leaders would advise their men to quit mining and go West, where men are wanted to clear and cultivate the soil, both those who go and those who stay would have abundance. Some such plan will be the only feasible remedy for the difficulty. This is the rule in all professions. The legal profession is at present an example. It is overcrowded, and the majority of those in it cannot obtain a living by it. They therefore find employment in other ways not immediately connected with the legitimate business of the profession, or they leave it entirely. As it is now, no one is tempted to enter it expecting an open field, unless he considers that his abilities are such that he will be able to crowd others out.

It is very easy to perceive how the department of mining got into this condition. The production has been over-stimulated by opposing carrying and mining companies, the impetus being given at the time of the late war, when the demand for coal was enormous. These companies have still been competing in the largest number of tons which each could mine or carry, regardless of what the market could be expected to bear. Miners have been exported and crowded into the regions, and they, being ignorant, have not been able to see that their services would be required only for a time, and so have come willingly. The companies now know not what to do with the immense yearly yield which they have thus generated, and are unable to pay further for it. Now the remedy is to be applied. It must fall upon somebody, and the miner is the sufferer, though not the only one by any means. We do not say that something could not be done by the other interests to help the miner bear what has thus come upon him. Much could and probably would be done if all parties were only agreed. While there is constant war there can be no fellow feeling.

It is very easy to see that a plan solving the difficulty in the way described would be very unpopular. Men with families do not care to change their vocation, or even their place of residence, at everybody's bidding. But such a thing will have to be done sooner or later, unless, from some unforeseen cause, the demand is greatly increased within the next few years. If it is not, there will be much suffering somewhere. In the course of time the regular legitimate increase of the demand would probably afford remunerative employment for all now at work in the mines, but how are the superfluous ones to live in the meantime? We certainly do not care for another war merely for the purpose of using up our extra coal. It, however, any such an arrangement should ever become popular, it is not very dangerous to predict that much aid would be given by those interested, either in the way of transportation to those who cared to emigrate, or by means of finding employment for those who have no liking for such a life.

The high and prohibitory freight charges of the railroads have not prevented some parties among the operators of Schuylkill from receding from their promises, and from trying to make a little money by selling coal while all the rest are idle. They began to ship some even at the high freights charged. As a consequence, the Reading Road have again increased the rates—this time to $6 per ton—thus shutting down upon all such arrangements, and showing that they have no fear of any legislative action in the matter. No matter what talk there may be at Harrisburg, and no matter what resolutions of inquiry are made or opinions obtained, there at least the railroads are more powerful than the W. B. A. Even if a bill were introduced the companies could easily crush it. The men do not know the railroads, or they would not attack them in their stronghold. Nowadays railroad companies count upon the command of legislative bodies as a necessity for business in every way. An attack in the courts on the ground of conspiracy is the only way open, but this is tedious and costly, and then the compliment could be returned in kind, for the W. B. A. have given ample ground for charges of that character.

The workingmen have formally repudiated the offer of the operators on the 20th, but other speedy action is expected. It is said that they did not expect such liberal terms from the operators, who concede both the existence of the organization and the basis system. We presume the operators and their colleagues know what they are about, and we might hint that the appearance of their operations is often deceptive, they driving at one thing while they appear to be driving at another. They evidently think that the miners are always to be approached in this way. But if they really intend to resume without striking a blow at the Miners' Union, if it is at all possible, we shall be very much disappointed. If, however, that is their aim, it cannot be imagined why they are afraid to come out boldly and say so.

The following is the complete summary of the trade for the past week, as reported by the Pottsville *Miners' Jounal* of to-day:—

	1870. WEEK.	1870. TOTAL.	1871. WEEK.	1871. TOTAL.	INC. & DEC.
Anthracite.					
P. & R. R....	37,070	568,916	15,791	460,116	d108,494
Sch. Canal...		36,228		34,374	d 1,852
L. Val R.R.S.	46,136	572,701	8,449	346,476	d225,228
L.V.R.R.Nth			713	33,763	33,788
L. Canal....					
L. Nav. R. R.	9,810	130,880	1,904	59,666	d 81,209
Sc'ton Sth	31,819	244,023			d244,023
do Nth	11,551	96,784			d 96,784
Pa. Coal Co.	14,422	134,975		2,761	d132,214
Pa. Canal.					
D. & H. Cal.					
D. & H. R. R. E	6,095	78,853		48,332	d 30,521
do. do. W	1,323	14,496		12,721	d 1,985
do. do. S.	2,442	29,017			d 29,017
Wyoming Nh.					
Shamokin....	6,223	44,332	24,642	54,087	9,756
Trevorton...	286	2,525			
Big Lick Col.			1,227	19,388	12,338
Lykens V. Co.		240	315	10,041	9,792
Williamston.	5,111	23,398	2,335	7,066	d 16,141
	172,717	1,969,291	45,366	1,082,429	
	45,366	1,082,429			
	126,351	887,862			
Bituminous.					
Broad Top...	4,766	29,094	4,865	24,526	5,466
B. & C. R. R.	9,395	68,607	8,850	72,227	3,630
Ches. & O. Co.					
Tot'l, all kind	186,818	2,067,018	59,181	1,189,379	
	59,181	1,189,279			
	126,637	877,737			

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 306, being an increase of 33 from those of last week and a decrease of 17 from the corresponding period of last year. Of these 164 were adults and 142 minors. 223 were people of the United States, and 69 were foreigners. 19 were people of color. 18 were from the country. The principal causes of death were:—Consumption of the lungs, 34; disease of the heart, 3; marasmus, 6; old age, 14; typhoid fever, 2; convulsions, 9; inflammation of the lungs, 20; debility, 18; scarlet fever, 12; congestion of the brain, 3.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	15	Seventeenth	11
Second	23	Eighteenth	7
Third	5	Nineteenth	20
Fourth	10	Twentieth	24
Fifth	9	Twenty-first	5
Sixth	3	Twenty-second	8
Seventh	14	Twenty-third	4
Eighth	10	Twenty-fourth	9
Ninth	6	Twenty-fifth	5
Tenth	8	Twenty-sixth	17
Eleventh	7	Twenty-seventh	19
Twelfth	5	Twenty-eighth	3
Thirteenth	5	Unknown	17
Fourteenth	13		
Fifteenth	17	Total	306
Sixteenth	7		

THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE, whose annual commencement is soon to take place, has been in a very prosperous condition during the present season. The matriculants for the session of 1870-71 numbered 411, of whom 244 were from Pennsylvania, 15 from Ohio, 12 from Illinois, 11 from New York, 11 from New Jersey, 10 from Kentucky, and the remainder from 23 other States, Canada, and Cuba.

CASH-DRAWER ROBBED.—John Mitchell yesterday entered a store on Christian street, below Second, and stole from the cash-drawer a small sum of money. He was afterwards arrested at Second and South streets, and has been sent to Moyamensing by Alderman Lutz.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bankruptcy Cases.

United States District Court—In Bankruptcy.

The following is the bankruptcy calendar in this Court for next Wednesday, March 8:—

Percival M. L. Brown, for cause.
Allebaugh & Cuffell, for cause.
Joseph Feldman, for cause.
Jacob Fink, for cause.
Fredericka Voight, motion for rule.
C. C. Pettit & Co., for cause.
J. R. & F. S. Phillips, for cause.
George Hitchcock, for discharge.
John Reakirt, for cause.
Tryon Reakirt, for cause.
C. M. Fay, for cause.
John Barry and Edward F. Taylor, for cause.
Joseph Brenneman, for cause.
James Denney, for cause.
Rheinstine, Marks & Weil, hearing on answer.
James C. Green, for cause.
Vetterlein & Co., for cause.
Arnold, Nusbaum & Windinger, for cause.
J. Edward Bagley, for discharge.
Ambrose MacMahon, for cause.
Philip Karper, for cause.
Stevens & Smith, for cause.
William H. Martin, for discharge.
Henry Schmoele, for cause.
Nathan Kehl, for cause.
Tipp & Bro., for cause.
Albert H. Gilbert, for cause.
J. R. Casselberry & Co., for cause.
Gosline, Wachtel & Co., for cause.
George W. Lewis, for cause.

The Great Writ.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

The Court was engaged to-day in hearing the cases of small offenders who came up under the great writ of habeas corpus.

John Kennedy was heard on a charge of burglary. The evidence was to the effect that on the night of January 21 a residence at Wallace and Lorraine was feloniously entered, and a yellow trunk containing valuables was stolen. That night a negro named Benson got on a Union line car near the scene of the burglary, and a few squares down the street the prisoner and another man got on the same car, having in their possession a truck that answered the description of the stolen one, and they seemed to know Benson. Subsequently, a gold pencil that had been stolen at the same time was found upon Benson. From these facts the Court deemed it best to remand Kennedy for trial.

Lewis Smith, who was committed in October last to be tried for an attempt at robbery, and has never been tried, was discharged under the four term rule.

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see Fifth Page.)

BLOOMFIELD.—On Friday, the 3d instant, ISABELLA, widow of the late General Joseph Bloomfield, of New Jersey, in the 93d year of her age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

BANK OF AMERICA, OLD PHILADELPHIA Savings Fund Building, No. 306 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1871.

The Bank of America, incorporated by act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 27th day of April, 1870, this day organized by the election of

HENRY C. DALLETT
as President, and
CHARLES CLOSE,
CALEB J. MILNE,
WM. HARBESON,
ELLWOOD SHANNON,
Directors.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, CHARLES H. PRICE was unanimously elected Cashier.

The Bank will be open for business on MONDAY March 6, 1871.

3 4 3t HENRY C. DALLETT, President.

I AM OFFERING FOR RENT FOR ONE year, from April 1, my house, with furniture complete. The building is comparatively new, has all the modern improvements, and offers a very desirable opportunity to those wishing to rent a furnished house. Full particulars given on application to J. C. FULLER,
1t* No. 918 S. SEVENTEENTH Street.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Election of Speaker Blaine.

The Outgoing Congress.

Bills Non-concurred In.

The New Congress.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM WASHINGTON.

Bills that Failed of Consummation.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Among the House bills which failed to receive the concurrence of the Senate were the following:—

An act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to the Post Office Department.

An act to aid in the execution of the laws in Utah Territory.

The anti-polygamy bill.

An act to extend the time for the presentation of claims for bounty under the act of July 28th, 1866.

Joint resolution in relation to the contest between the people of Cuba and the Government of Spain.

An act to authorize the President to accept the resignation of judges of United States Courts.

An act for the better security of the Agricultural College funds.

An act for the protection of settlers on public lands of the United States.

An act to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, and their widows and orphans, to acquire homesteads on public lands.

An act to prevent cruelty to animals in transit by railroads, etc.

An act in relation to additional bounties.

A joint resolution to regulate the hours of labor of Government workmen, etc.

An act to amend the Bankruptcy act.

An act increasing all pensions twenty per cent.

An act to charter the Cincinnati and Southern Railway.

An act to abolish the office of Admiral and Vice-Admiral in the navy.

Scenes Attending the Election of Speaker Blaine.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Clerk announced that the roll-call showed 222 members of the new House present, the full quorum. He then stated that it was in order to proceed to the election of Speaker. Mr. Blair, of Michigan, nominated Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, and Mr. Wood nominated Hon. George W. Morgan, of Ohio. The Clerk appointed as tellers Messrs. Banks, Cook, Beck, and Eldridge. The vote stood—Blaine, 126; Morgan, 93. Mr. Blaine was declared elected, and Messrs. Poland, of Vermont, and Morgan, of Ohio, conducted him to the Speaker's chair. Mr. Dawes, the oldest member in continuous service, was appointed to administer the oath to the Speaker. On reaching the chair Mr. Blaine returned his thanks to the members for his election.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM—FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—In accordance with the invitation of the Vice-President the organization of the Senate was proceeded with, and the following new Senators came forward and took the oath of office:—Messrs. Anthony, of Rhode Island; Caldwell, of Kansas; Cragin, of New Hampshire; Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey; Ferry, of Michigan; Hitchcock, of Nebraska; Kelley, of Oregon; Logan, of Illinois; Morrill, of Maine; Robertson, of South Carolina; Stevenson, of Kentucky; Elt Saulsbury, of Delaware; Cooper, of Tennessee; Wilson, of Massachusetts; Wright, of Iowa; Windom, of Minnesota; and West, of Louisiana.

The names of the Senators-elect, Alcorn, of Mississippi, and Clayton, of Arkansas, were not called. The Vice-President stated that the name of Mr. Vance, as a Senator from North Caroline, would not be called, as the legal and political disabilities of that gentleman had not been removed.

When the name of Mr. Goldthwaite, of Alabama, was reached during the calling of the roll, of new Senators,

Mr. Sherman objected to his being sworn in, and asked to have read a memorial signed by 45 members of the Senate and House of Delegates of Alabama, protesting against that gentleman's admission.

Mr. Willard Saulsbury, whose Senatorial term had expired, but who had not yet retired from his seat, here addressed the chair, and objected to the reception of the paper.

Several Senators (aside)—The gentleman is no longer a member.

Mr. Saulsbury (bowing and resuming his seat)—Oh, I beg pardon. I forgot. (Great laughter.)

House of Representatives.

After a short pause Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House, summoned the new House to order, and proceeded to call the names of the members by States. The States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Texas, and California were unrepresented, the elections in those States not having been held yet.

In regard to North Carolina the clerk stated that he had been requested by Mr. Rodgers, member from the Fourth district, not to call his name, and he therefore did not do so. In regard to Mississippi the clerk stated that, while the credentials were peculiar in form, owing to the fact that the elections were held under the military reconstruction acts, it appeared to him that they met all the substantial requirements of the law, and he therefore accepted them all.

In regard to Tennessee the Clerk stated that the credentials presented differed essentially from those presented by members of the Forty-first Congress. They were both vague and evasive, and the changes made were so marked and special as to create a belief that they were perhaps made to produce uncertainty. He had been in doubt as to his duty concerning them, but he had finally concluded to give them this time the benefit of the doubt and to accept them.

The point which had been urged that the election was not held on the day fixed by the law of the land involved a construction of the Constitution and of several of the laws of that State, and he had under the circumstances concluded not to rule on it. As to the Third district of Arkansas, the Clerk stated the certificate presented on its face evidence that it had not been issued within the time required by law, nor for two months thereafter.

Besides, there were serious doubts as to whether the officer who executed it had at that time the right to do it. The circumstances were so suspicious that he felt compelled to reject it. He had made these explanations because he had observed that his like action on previous occasions when unexplained had been misunderstood.

The roll having been completed, the Clerk announced that 222 members had answered to their names (The full representation being 243.)

Mr. Blair (Mich.) then moved that the House proceed to the election of Speaker. Agreed to.

Mr. Blair then, in behalf of the Republican members of the House, nominated James G. Blaine, of Maine, as Speaker, and Mr. Wood, in behalf of the Democratic members, nominated George W. Morgan, of Ohio.

The Clerk appointed as tellers Messrs. Banks, Cook, Beck, and Eldridge, and proceeded to take the vote for Speaker.

The vote having been completed, the result was announced by Mr. Banks, as follows:—Whole number of votes cast, 219; necessary to a choice, 110, of which James G. Blaine had received 126 and Geo. W. Morgan 93.

The Clerk thereupon declared that James G. Blaine, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States for the Forty-second Congress.

Mr. Blaine was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Poland and Morgan.

Calling the House to order, he said:—"Gentlemen, the speakership of the American House of Representatives has always been esteemed an enviable honor—a re-election to the position carries with it peculiar gratification in that it implies an approval of past official bearing.

"For this great mark of your confidence I can but return to you my sincere thanks, coupled with the assurance of my utmost devotion to the duties which you call upon me to discharge. Chosen by the party representing the political majority in this House, the Speaker owes a faithful allegiance to the principles and the policy of that party. But he will fall far below the honorable requirements of his station if he fails to give to the minority its fullest rights under the rules which he is called upon to administer.

"The successful working of our grand system of government depends in a large measure on the vigilance of party organization, and the most honorable reputation which this House professes and perfects is that which results from opposing forces mutually eager and watchful and well-nigh balanced in number.

"The Forty-second Congress meets at a period of general content, happiness, and prosperity throughout the land. Under the wise administration of the National Government peace reigns in all our borders, and the only misunderstanding with any foreign government is, we may hope, at this moment in process of honorable, cordial, and lasting adjustment. We are fortunate in meeting at such a time, fortunate in representing such constituencies, fortunate in legislating for such a country. I trust, gentlemen, that our official intercourse may be free from personal asperity. Believing that all our labors will eventuate in the public good, and invoking the blessing of Him, without whose aid and guidance we labor in vain, "I am now ready to proceed with the further organization of the House, and as the first step thereto I will myself take the oath prescribed by the Constitution and the laws." (Applause.)

Mr. Dawes, the senior member of the House in continuous service, administered the oath of office to the Speaker. Then the Speaker proceeded to administer the oath to the members, beginning with the members from the New England States, who ranged themselves in an arc of a circle in the area in front of the Clerk's desk, and took the oath with uplifted hand. They were followed by the members from New York and New Jersey, then by the members from Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, and so on.

Two members from the Southern States took the modified oath.

Mr. Maynard objected to the swearing in of Alfred M. Waddell, of North Carolina, as being disqualified from holding office.

Mr. Kerr objected to the swearing in of the Tennessee members on the ground that the election law in Tennessee had been repealed and that they were elected without sanction of law. He presented a protest from citizens of Tennessee, and explained that the Tennessee Legislature had by one sweeping measure repealed all the acts of a previous Legislature, including the election law.

Mr. Bingham moved that the Tennessee members be sworn in, and that their credentials be referred to the Committee on Elections.

The motion was agreed to, and they were sworn in, three of them taking the test oath of 1862 and five the modified oath of 1868.

Mr. Kerr stated the grounds of the objection to the swearing in of the Mississippi members. Their credentials presented no *prima-facie* evidence of a right to a seat.

The constitution submitted by the convention to the people of Mississippi, and under which the Representatives to Congress were to be voted for, had been rejected by the people, and Congress had subsequently passed a law directing that the Constitution should not be again submitted to the people, and that the election should be ordered by the President as a military act. It was conducted by military officers and it was at that election that these members claimed to have been elected both for the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses. He contended that the act under which the election was held within a month of the opening of the Forty-first Congress did not and could not contemplate an election for any other than that Congress, and that consequently the pretended election for the Forty-second Congress was a nullity. The credentials were not issued by the Executive of the State of Mississippi but by an officer at the military headquarters of the Fourth district.

Mr. Eldridge suggested that if these men could be elected to occupy their seats for three years and three months, they might as well be elected for twenty years, or for life.

Mr. Kerr assented to that proposition, and said that the attempt to elect men for the two Congresses was made for the purpose of preventing and forestalling a legitimate and fair election by the people for Representatives in the Forty-second Congress.

Mr. Bingham moved that the Mississippi representatives sworn in, and their credentials referred to the Committee on Elections.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—Cotton very dull and unchanged; low middling, nominally 14½c. Flour more active and firmer; Howard Street superfine, $5·50@6; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·50@9; City Mills superfine, $5·50@7·75; do. extra, $6·75@8·25; do. family, $8·50@11; Western superfine, $5·50@6; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·75@8·50. Wheat unchanged; good grades active; Ohio and Indiana, $1·60@1·65; other grades entirely unchanged. Corn firm; white Southern, 85@86c.; yellow Southern, 80@81c.. Oats firmer at 56@56c. Mess pork dull at $22·50. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 9½@10c.; rib sides, 11¾c.; clear rib, 12¾c. Hams, 18c. Lard dull at 13@13¼c. Whisky nominally 91c.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Cotton dull and lower; sales 2000 bales uplands at 14¾c.; Orleans at 15¼c. Flour firmer and advanced 5@10c.; sales 18,000 bbls. State at $6@7·35; Ohio at $6·90@7·55; Western at $6·75@7·90; Southern at $7@9. Wheat firmer; sales 33,000 bushels new spring at $1·58@1·69; winter at $1·65. Corn firm; sales of 39,000 bushels at 86c. Oats firm; sales 27,000 bushels Ohio at 66½@67½c. Beef steady. Pork dull. Lard market in buyer's favor; steam, 12¾@13c.; kettle, 13¼@13½c. Whisky quiet at 91½c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 4

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....43 | 11 A. M.....49 | 2 P. M.....49

SUN RISES.....6·29 MOON SETS.....5·16
SUN SETS.....5·55 HIGH WATER.....

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

G. ship Palmerston, Kolin, Hamburg, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Althea, Smith, Providence, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr E. Valentine, Baylis, Trinidad, Lennox & Burgess.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Aries, Wheiden, from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer Benefactor, Sherwood, from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Br. brig Hermes, Lees, 14 days from Porto Cabello, with mdse. to John Dallett & Co.
Schr Sarah Louisa, Patterson, from Norfolk, with shingles to T. P. Calvin & Co.
Schr Buckeye, Mershon, from Berkley, with lumber.
Schr S. S. Cannon, Cobb, from Maurice River.
Schr Wm. Walton, Reeves, from Maurice River.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, March 4.—First tow of the season from Baltimore via Chesapeake and Delaware and Delaware and Raritan Canals, to Philadelphia and New York:—

Barges J. McMahon, W. J. Blessing, R. V. Devitt, A. R. Graves, to Philadelphia, consigned to J. Rowland & Co.
E. C. Potter, C. A. Dornfield, Charles and Melissa, for New York, all coal-laden.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, March 5.—The following barges left this A. M. for Baltimore:—

Harvest Moon, Thos. Lynch, R. H. Powell, and W. B. Harned, and 2 transient barges (light).

FINE STATIONERY
AND
Card Engraving.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuthstsp

OPENING.
SPRING DRESS GOODS.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT Street,
WILL OPEN MONDAY, March 6,
An entire Stock of New DRESS GOODS, embracing all the
NEW FABRICS FOR LADIES' SUITS.
Bonnet's Black Silks.
Pouson Black Silks.
Black Silks, $1·50 to $7.
Black and White Striped Silks.
Colored Striped Silks.
Colored Taffetas.
Colored Failles.
Linens, Hosiery, and White Goods.
3 4 2t

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—ESTATE OF JOSHUA PAXSON, Deceased.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Two MORTGAGES, $3600 and $2500. On Tuesday, March 14, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1.—All that mortgage of $3000, due December 1, 1873, secured on lot west side of Fortieth street, 155 feet north of Locust street, Twenty-seventh ward; 25 feet front, 140 feet deep. Also, lot north side of Locust street, 146 feet west of Fortieth street; 16 feet front, 180 feet deep. Subject to reservations, etc., see Mortgage Book J. T. O., No. 108, page 307, etc.

No. 2.—All that mortgage of $2500, due March 5, 1878, secured on lot and stable west side of Fortieth street, 180 feet north of Locust street; 30 feet front, 150 feet deep. The northernmost and westernmost 10 feet subject to restrictions, see Mortgage Book J. T. O., No. 74, page 54, etc.

The large lot of which the said three lots were a part is subject to a paramount mortgage of $5000, the whole of which is assumed and amply secured by the improved portion of said large lot.

For further particulars apply to ALFRED LONGSTRETH, Esq., No. 226 South Fifth street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 s9t Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business stand. Three-story brick store and dwelling, No. 1619 Ridge avenue, northwest of Parrish street. On Tuesday, March 14, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-story brick store and dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the northeast side of Ridge avenue, 142 feet 6 inches northwest of Parrish street, No. 1619; containing in front on Ridge avenue 17 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth on the southeast line 48 feet 11 inches, on the northwest line 42 feet 7¾ inches; thence extending a further distance on the east line 48 feet 11 inches, and on the west line 42 feet 7¾ inches to Ogden street, on which it has a front of 17 feet 6 inches. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $43·75.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTOR'S AND TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Estate of Ferris Price, deceased. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers. Well-secured Ground Rent, $60 a year. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871